The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 8, 1930

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Why Brazil Exploded

AN OLD MAN taken suddenly from a gorgeous palace to pass his sixtieth birthday as a prisoner in a bleak fortress, protests to visitors asking to see "Dr. Washington Luis" with a pathetic—"No, no, President Washington Luis."

His chosen successor, a recent White House guest as Brazil's President-elect, ready to take office on November 15, takes refuge in a foreign Consulate in his own home city.

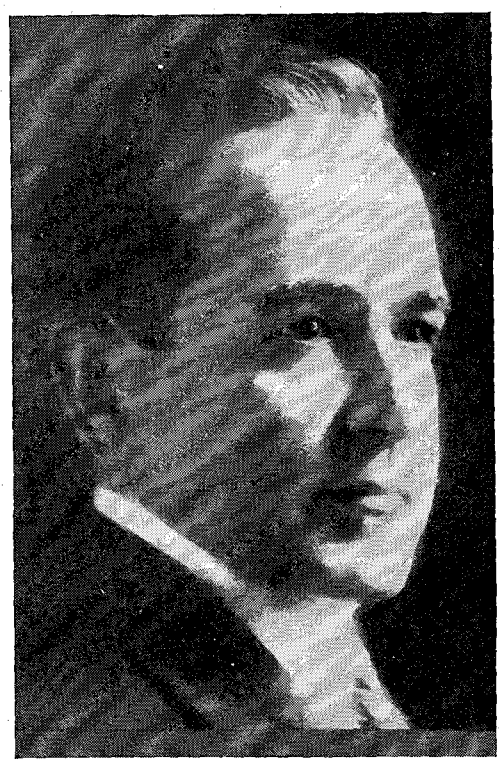
Our own State Department finds that within forty-eight hours after putting an embargo on arms shipment to Brazilian revolutionaries, those same insurgents have replaced the national Government. And if Secretary Stimson looks at any Democratic papers, he has been reading some pretty caustic editorials about his ineptitude in "backing the wrong horse"—altho more comforting editors say he couldn't be expected to foresee South American revolutionary developments, and that no harm has been done anyway.

They certainly change their minds quickly in Brazil, our editors all agree.

The whole revolutionary movement had been under way only about three weeks, and the issue was apparently still undecided, when the Army heads at the national capital suddenly decided to end the fighting, deposed the President, issued reform proclamations and set up a provisional government.

That made three separate centers of revolt, one headed by the new junta in Rio de Janeiro, one in the northern provinces being conquered by General Juarez Tavora and his strong army, and at the south the original revolutionary organization headed by Dr. Getulio Vargas and his talkative colleague, Dr. Osvaldo Aranha.

Definite announcements that Dr. Vargas would be accepted by all groups as Provisional President would seem to indicate a new political unity, but things can happen so quickly in South America that editors and correspondents are far from confident of permanent peace.



International Newsreel photograph

"We Have Risen Against Tyranny"

Says Getulio Vargas, revolutionary leader, who heads Brazil's new government.

IN the meanwhile newspaper writers can not help wondering what is behind this rapid-fire revolution in Brazil, and what there can be in common between this movement and the similar developments occurring in half a dozen Latin-American countries in recent months.

The revolution which began on October 3 and culminated in the deposition of President Washington Luis is spoken of in the New York *Herald Tribune* as growing out of the extraordinarily bitter and violent campaign which preceded the election of Dr. Julio Prestes to the Presidency last March. President Washington Luis assumed office on November 15, 1926, for the single four-year term allowed by the Brazilian Constitution, as *The Herald Tribune* goes on to remind us. He was the head of the conservative section of the Republican party, all-powerful in Brazil since the overthrow of Dom Pedro's empire in 1889.

In recent years the two most populous States of Brazil have been taking turns at the Presidency, a Paulista, or native of São Paulo, alternating with a man from Minas Geraes. Breaking with tradition, the late President, however, groomed for his successor Dr. Julio Prestes, like himself a native of São Paulo. Dr. Getulio Vargas was nominated by the "Liberal Alliance" element of the Republican party. As we read in *The Herald Tribune:*

"The campaign was contested warmly. Dr. Vargas offered proposals for stabilizing the coffee situation, for increasing immigration, Amazon colonization and education, for reform of the Bank of Brazil, and for irrigation projects in northeastern Brazil.

"The election, which took place on March 1, was reasonably orderly and peaceful. Dr. Prestes was expected to win. The almost complete count gave him 1,093,027 votes to 666,152 for Dr. Vargas; this represented majorities in seventeen of the States, including the Federal District. Claims of fraud were made by both factions, and have been reiterated constantly by the Liberals during the recent strife."

BUT the election of Dr. Prestes was responsible for a feeling of discontent which grew rapidly during the summer—

"The Southern States, which did not want to see another man from the State of São Paulo, the coffee State, succeed to the Presidency, charged that his election had been engineered by the expenditure of huge sums of public money on road-building programs in order to produce the impression of prosperity, and that the aristocratic system of government was used to the benefit of the rich State of São Paulo only.

"The German cattle-breeders of the South and the coffee-growers outside of São Paulo, particularly hard hit by the economic depression, were inclined to place the blame for it on the Government of the 'Paulistas.'"

Actual revolution broke out in the extreme Southern State of Rio Grande do Sul—the home of Dr. Vargas—on October 3. It spread rapidly, separate movements developing in a number of States further north. The Federal Government declared martial law and fought the rebels with varying success until the coup d'état of October 24. A little group of Army and Navy

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officers took control of the Government and sent out a proclamation declaring that they acted in order to "halt the useless spilling of blood and the useless destruction of property."

The new régime was accepted with enthusiasm in Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and other important cities, with occasional rioting, much parading, and what we might call a general Fourth-of-July spirit. Our State Department took the position that formal recognition of the new Government would have to await proof that the new rulers are in control, have popular support, and will guarantee that Brazil's international obligations will be met. A possible source of international complication was the shelling during the height of the excitement of a German liner by one of the Rio de Janeiro forts, resulting in the killing of twenty-seven persons, Spanish and German.

Brazil's great trouble, as the Troy *Times* sees it, is "that it is too large for maintenance of national unity":

"It is composed of States in which the people hold to ideas and policies so different and conflicting that to keep them welded into a nation of unanimous aims and purposes, all striving for the common interest, seems a task that is extremely difficult."

International

"The Road-builder of Brazil"

Former President Washington Luis, who now takes the road to exile.

THERE is even a possibility, according to Carl Helm, a writer for the Consolidated Press who has studied South America, that these disturbances may finally result in the dissolution of the United States of Brazil into three or more separate republics. "There is a feeling, just beginning to rise to the surface, that such a break-up is not only desirable but inevitable, and it underlies this revolution, even if other motives for the outbreak are more apparent." The recent revolution, as noted above, began in Rio Grande do Sul. Now, Mr. Helm observes:

"Rio Grande do Sul is in a temperate climate.

"Its people are preponderantly European, with a large percentage of Germans.

"It contributes heavily to the maintenance of the whole republic through agriculture and cattle-raising, and feels it has more in common with Uruguay and the Argentine than with the distant capital of Rio.

"São Paulo is the republic's industrial center and the center of the rich coffee region.

"To the north the State of Minas Geraes holds the bulk of the mineral wealth, and believes itself strong enough to be self-sustaining."

Brazilian acquaintances of this Consolidated Press writer have suggested to him that perhaps some day "these three great States will sponsor and head three separate republics, drawing to themselves the contiguous weaker States." Mr. Helm calls attention to a lack of national consciousness in the greatest South American republic:

"The States are practically autonomous. There is little communication of people or ideas between them.

"Brazil is almost the size of our own United States, but it has only 30,000 miles of railroad to compare with our 400,000 miles, and the contact of the bulk of the population with the seat of national Government is wofully slight.

"Racially it is divided into Spanish and Europeans in the South, Portuguese and Italians in the central district, and Indians and Negroes in the North. They feel a minimum of national unity.

"Whether these fears and desires materialize is a matter of concern to North America. We have built up and maintained cordial relations with the Government of Brazil; we have some $500,000,000 in investments down there. We must watch with great interest the ensuing developments of the overthrow of the present régime."

To the Victor Belong the Spoils

—Bishop in the St. Louis "Star."

THE causes of the discontent which brought about the Brazilian revolution are of two kinds, says the New York *Times* editorially. Some of them are "political and electoral, and could be eliminated by a change in the laws, or by giving up by the central Government of the old custom of seeking to impose its will upon the various States." But, we read on, "the economic troubles are more deep-seated":

"The chief Brazilian export, coffee, the price of which the Government has undertaken for some years to 'valorize,' is admittedly in a critical position. Vast quantities of it, virtually unsalable abroad except at a ruinous price, are held in storage.

"All observers agree that this unfortunate experiment of the Government in business has been a steadily intensifying reason for resentment and unrest throughout large parts of Brazil.

"The new Government will have many difficult economic problems on its hands, but this one is almost sure to be the most vexing from the very start."

Naturally, the revolution in Brazil is taken by many editors as the culmination of a year of unrest in Latin America, which is thus summarized by the Associated Press:

"Dominican Republic—Horacio Vasquez ousted as President, and succeeded by Gen. Rafael L. Trujillo after brief revolt.

"Bolivia—President Hernando Siles overthrown in brief revolution; military junta under Gen. Carlo Blanco Galindo now governing country.

"Peru—Augusto B. Leguia driven from presidency; new Government is junta under Lieut.-Col. Luis M. Sanchez Cerro.

"Argentina—Revolt of army and navy forces ousts President Irigoyen; Government now in charge of Gen. Jose Francisco Uriburu, leader of the revolution, as Provisional President.

"Chile—Subversive movement attempted by two army officers who had been exiled. Supprest by President Carlos Ibanez.

"Ecuador—President Isidoro Ayora resigns, but is persuaded to remain in office after reorganization of Cabinet.

"Brazil—Revolution begun October 3 results in deposition of President Washington Luis October 24."

"Internal economic disorders have brought out a rather fearful-looking revolutionary rash over the surface of the Latin American body politic," remarks *The Nation*, adding:

"Latin America finds its markets all but wiped out by the drop in commodity prices.

"This state of affairs has had two immediate political results.

"First, it has created widespread discontent, which has given the opposition party in many of the countries the necessary additional popular support with which to overthrow the existing Governments.

"Second, the depression has reduced Government revenues, and has cut down the sources of graft. Without this graft the military and political retainers of the standard South American dictatorship are prone to turn against the party in power."

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Mobilizing for the War on Unemployment

"A FIVE-DAY WEEK TO INCREASE consumption" is what the Democratic party should bring about to do its share in fighting unemployment, according to John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Broadcasting this slogan, Mr. Raskob adds a startling contribution to the psychology of the campaign against unemployment inaugurated by President Hoover.

"The country able to develop the greatest consumption will enjoy the greatest prosperity, and consumption can be developed only by giving the people leisure time to consume," declares Mr. Raskob. And his radio declaration just before election of what the Democrats would be prepared to do if put in power proposes that—

"We should have a five-day week for workingmen, which means for all of us.

"If this country was wealthy enough twenty years ago to adopt a half-holiday on Saturday, it is infinitely more able to adopt a full Saturday holiday now.

"Let us consider the economies of a five-day week.

"The only way to increase production and provide work is to increase consumption.

"During the World War, when President Wilson fixt a high wage scale for workingmen, many employers felt labor would be ruined, and the damage could not be repaired within a decade. However, the reverse proved to be true. The great army of workmen receiving these high wages for the first time in history were able to spend for what to them were luxuries, and the luxuries of the day soon became the necessities of the morrow, with the result that appetites were whetted, and the desire to have more and better things resulted in a willingness to work, and the work was provided through increased consumption.

"Another instance of a plan that increased consumption was the development of the art of extending credit to consumers through what is commonly called instalment selling.

"What happened in effect was that Capital said to a man whose credit standing hitherto had not been recognized—we trust you, we believe in you, you are honest, sober, industrious, and have a job. If you want to buy a radio, automobile, or whatnot, we will loan you 70 per cent. of the purchase price, which you can repay out of your earnings over a period of months.

"The result was that a great army of people bought automobiles, radios, furniture, and other things, thus increasing consumption and providing work.

"Adoption of a five-day week will increase consumption enormously, for the reason that when the week's work is finished at five o'clock Friday afternoon, recreational parties of all kinds will be organized. This will result in consumption of more steel, copper, rubber, fabrics, and materials of all kinds through the greater use of automobiles, garages, roads, inns, camping paraphernalia, and other things too numerous to mention.

"Economically the increased consumption incident to the adoption of a five-day week will result in sufficient savings to enable industry to pay the same wages for five days as are now paid for five and one-half days' work.

"The Democratic party through national and State legislatures can do much toward bringing about the five-day week by adopting it for government work and in government positions as well as through declaring every Saturday a holiday, thus enabling all our banking institutions to close Saturdays if they so choose."

The Key Log

—Talburt in the Washington "Daily News."

"SPRUCE UP YOUR OWN HOME" is the radio call for volunteers Col. Arthur Woods issues as commander of the big Hoover Administration drive to make jobs for the jobless.

Thus home repairs suggest community repairs, and "tidying up" begins in many cities, along with much press exhortation to "buy now."

Newspapers in all sections of the country reflect an extraordinary rallying to this appeal for a drive "all together," while government agencies are being redirected to battle with the great emergency.

President Hoover's selection of Colonel Woods to head the drive sponsored by his Cabinet committee, instead of calling an early session of Congress, got action from the moment the Colonel "hung up his coat" in Washington, according to watchful Washington correspondents. He is "the man for the job," they say, and many papers confirm their opinion.

COLONEL WOODS "epitomizes American education and business blended with altruism," declares William Hard in the Washington *Post*. Teacher at Groton, on to Harvard, then Police Commissioner in New York City, thence overseas, advancing to colonelcy and assistant director of military aeronautics, director in coal and iron companies and the Bankers' Trust Company, latterly chairman of the Rockefeller civic enterprise and radio educational center in New York City, indicate phases of his career. Mr. Hard's colorful character sketch continues:

"It was from such absorbing endeavors that President Hoover extricated Colonel Woods to bring him for the second time or, really, for the third time, to Washington, to fill the payless job of finding paying jobs for fellow citizens out of work.

"The first time was under Secretary of War Baker on behalf of ex-service men needing employment.

"The second time was under Secretary of Commerce Hoover on behalf of all men needing employment.

"It is to be noted that this third time has brought the colonel to us much grayer, much more deeply lined and furrowedly featured, but still just as lightly, just as buoyantly debonair as ever before.

"This man would never permit the gravity of his efforts, whether in war or in peace, to become depressing to those about him.

"He makes forbidding tasks seem charming.

"When on the long-distance telephone he accosts a reluctant business man on the Pacific slope to persuade him to join a dull and drudging committee, he seems to be persuading him, and successfully, to join a committee for a good time. To be always charmed, and always to charm, that is the most taking and conquering trait of this educator, business man, public social servant. In his social service he has what he had in his police service and in his war service.

"He has dash, verve, gaiety.

"He is—one might almost say—the D'Artagnan of altruists."

Appointments of regional directors, experts in management, social welfare, relief work, and publicity, and preparations for a

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quick national survey marked the first few days of Colonel Woods's activities. Between conferences he began broadcasting appeals to everybody to do his bit, already noted.

Besides urging industry to keep on the vigorous stir to provide employment, pointing out that $450,000,000 worth of State and municipal bonds for public works could be voted for on November 4, and insisting that "America has not become a hoarding nation, afraid of its own future," he said:

"As householders and home owners we can help to spruce up our homes—make the repairs that are needed—do that little job of painting we thought about so long—fix up the odd corners of the yard—replace wornout or broken parts that halt the smooth running of the household.

"Let us do the same thing in our communities. We can give work to hundreds of thousands by improving shabby playgrounds,

Drop by Drop Will Wear Away the Hardest Stone!

—Thiele in the Racine (Wis.) "Times-Call."

unsightly vacant lots, dirty streets, and by clearing up all those community black spots that have annoyed us as conscientious citizens so long.

"In the aggregate, if 24,000,000 families followed this program as far as their means permitted, it would help eliminate the present condition."

MEANTIME an executive order approves Postmaster-General Brown's policy of going outside civil service lists for possibly 210,000 extra post-office employees to handle the Christmas holiday mail service, Chairman O'Connor, for the Shipping Board, abandons its plan to dispense with 750 employees, and a "staggering" plan of alternating employment instead of reducing the number of army engineering employees is announced by Secretary of War Hurley.

In announcing that no special session of Congress is necessary to deal with unemployment, President Hoover declared:

"The sense of voluntary organization and community service in the American people has not vanished. The spirit of voluntary service has been strong enough to cope with the problem for the past year and it will, I am confident, continue in full measure of the need.

"Colonel Woods is receiving most gratifying evidence of this from the Governors, Mayors, industrial leaders and welfare organizations throughout the country."

That the whole nation is being aroused to action columns of news dispatches testify daily. States and municipalities and organized charities are tackling the unemployment problem along the lines reviewed in THE DIGEST last week. Governor Roosevelt proposes opening New York State armories for the homeless jobless. It is reported that the Insull Public Utilities employees offer to contribute one day's salary each month for six months to aid the unemployed. Offers of cooperation by national organizations like the Y. M. C. A., the Federation of Women's Clubs, etc., revive the great war-drive spirit. "No one is going to freeze or starve to death this winter," the director of the National Association of Community Chests and Councils pledges to President Hoover. Road and street improvements appear to be favorite projects in many places. Police registration of the jobless characterizes many local surveys of actual conditions requiring provision for food and shelter.

PRESS reports also indicate a measure of industrial activity in items like General Motors' reemployment at various plants, increased production of American Rolling Mills Company, etc. At the seventh conference of major business industries, held at the University of Chicago, the consensus of opinion exprest was critical of government interference with business, and anxious that "some approach to economic stability should be advocated as a substitution for the present-day fluctuations between depression and prosperity, difficult as the solution may prove to be." On the other hand, at the annual meeting of the American Steel and Iron Institute, in New York, Mr. Charles M. Schwab and President James A. Farrell, of the United States Steel Company, were outspokenly optimistic concerning business revival and banishment of idleness.

Cooperation and coordination for quick action our papers take as the key-note of the Hoover-Woods campaign on a scale of mobilization never before attempted. Typically, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* observes:

"America has rallied with courage and confidence to a recognized emergency.

"Its people have generally refused to relegate their responsibilities to Washington or anywhere else. They will take care of their own.

"Business men are rebuilding business, the workers are ready to make sacrifices for their fellows, the welfare organizations appeal confidently to the citizens who support them.

"The little town and the individual can follow such leadership and complete the army of defense against the public enemy. They can give work where possible, and help where it is needed, and thereby take care of their own."

Among more permanent measures, unemployment insurance finds press advocates and opponents. Advocates divide between demands for government insurance and employers' liability insurance; opponents denounce it as dangerous "dole" business. Notable among those favoring better safeguards against future business depressions and consequent unemployment, are the editors and executives of the Scripps-Howard chain-newspapers, who urge legislative measures and the establishment of a permanent General Economic Council.

THE Communist organ, the New York *Daily Worker*, however, discordantly cries out that the "stagger" system for employees means that "where two men are now working full time and one is jobless, the 'stagger' system proposes to 'divide up the work' so that all three get part-time work. But also part-time pay." Moreover, "the bosses give up not a penny of their profits. The same level of 'prosperity' as the past can never again be brought back under capitalism." So that "the proposal to 'stagger' the jobs and 'divide up the work' is a proposal that the whole working class shall be forced to accept a standard of living permanently reduced by at least one-third." Hence this Communist paper tells its readers that—

"Hoover's 'hunger committee,' comprising the professional liars in the Cabinet, and headed by an experienced slugger of workers, former Chief Cossack Woods of New York City, is preparing an attack not only against the millions of unemployed workers, but against every employed worker in the United States."

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"Buy Now"

A DIME A DAY KEEPS depression away.

Almost as simple as that is the formula now being invoked throughout the country to end our economic illness.

"Buy Now for Prosperity." With a whoop, our business men are seizing that phrase and rushing for the campaign bandwagon.

"Do you know that if every wage-earner in America would 'Buy Now' to the extent of 15 cents a day it would release enough capital to employ 1,000,000 unemployed at $6.25 a day?"

The question is asked by Philip H. Gadsden, President of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

"A mere 15 cents a day," he goes on, "would put $2,184,000,000 back into circulation per year.

"The difference between prosperity and hard times in this country is $1 per week per capita."

Backing up the words of its president, the Philadelphia Chamber has launched a high pressure "Buy Now" movement, which is spreading to all parts of the country.

In the midst of plenty, we are told, hundreds of thousands of Americans are destitute. In a land where several millions are out of work, the banks are full of money—idle money.

Start those idle dollars moving, say the "Buy Now" sponsors, and the depression will vanish.

If every wage-earner would spend a little more than usual, an enormous flood of money would be undammed, we are told. First to benefit would be the retail dealer, who then would order more goods from the manufacturer. Next the manufacturer, finding orders piling up, would employ men now idle. In turn, the newly employed workmen would add a part of their wages to the money in circulation. Thus the army of unemployed would vanish, and a "virtuous circle" would replace that well-known "vicious" one which is blamed for our economic wo.

Such, at least, is the theory, and altho some rather spoil the magic of it all by calling the whole thing futile, a majority of our editors seem to be whole-heartedly behind the "Buy Now" campaign. And already results are being shown, we are assured.

Philadelphia is not alone in its drive. A similar movement, originating farther west, is described for us by a United Press dispatch from Chicago:

"A plan founded on patriotic appeal and intended to end the business depression was advanced on a nation-wide scale to-day with 2,300 Lions' Clubs, governors, and railroad presidents taking leading parts.

"The plan, devised at the Chicago headquarters, Lions' International, resulted from the successful campaign of Muskegon, Michigan, luncheon clubs to end the 'buyers' strike' by a 'spend-a-million-a-week' campaign in which almost the entire city joined.

"In adopting the plan for use throughout the nation, Melvin Jones, secretary of Lions' International, explained that the organization's 85,000 members has promised to spend $100 in one week, and get five of their friends to do likewise, just as Muskegon citizens did last week.

"Officials of the Lions estimated that the plan would put into circulation approximately $200,000,000 before the end of the week, enough money to swing the depression from its rut."

PRESIDENTS of twenty-three railroads, we read further, were quick to offer their cooperation, with the result that trains of the twenty-three lines carried placards with such slogans as "Idle Dollars Make Idle Men," "Pay Your Bills," and "Buy What You Can Afford."

Already, rosy reports are being received from various cities, Mr. Jones said.

Philadelphia is whooping up its campaign, and plans to keep at it for several weeks, for it seems to have found "a potent tonic." A Philadelphia correspondent of the Washington *Star* tells us entertainingly how it is being done:

"The city woke up last Monday morning to find 'Buy Now for Prosperity' plastered on all its street cars, being blared at them over the radio, plastered on the bills they received in their morning mail, on the caps of the babies' milk bottles, drummed at them from the end of every motion-picture in town, hurled at them from the store window of every merchant in the city, shouted at them from the head of every luncheon-meeting table, glaring at them from every street car, subway, and elevated seat, plastered all over every railroad station, blazing forth from the first page of every morning and afternoon newspaper in the city, spread all over every available sign-board in the city—in short, put where every man, woman, and child in the city could see it hundreds of times a day.

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Gone Scotch on Us All of a Sudden

—Darling in the New York "Herald Tribune."

"'Buy Now for Prosperity' was dinned at the city of Philadelphia from every possible angle."

EVEN the ministers of the city, we read, "are dinning the slogan into the ears of their congregations."

And after one short week of the campaign, Philadelphia merchants appeared to be "satisfied that they have finally found a potent tonic for stimulating business and combating the ogre of depression that gripped the mercantile establishments and the manufacturing plants." Reading on:

"The slogan has worked like a charm.

"The people are buying again; money has returned to circulation, and jobs are actually more numerous.

"Like a giant snowball, the slogan also has rolled throughout the United States and Canada, and in Philadelphia the business leaders who started the ball rolling say they already see a loosening of the purse-strings of the nation that portends a return to the days of prosperity 'before the crash.'"

Washington was one of the first cities to fall in line behind Philadelphia, and from business organizations in all parts of the country came inquiries indicating that scores of other communities were eager to start similar campaigns. The Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce voted to encourage the plan, and

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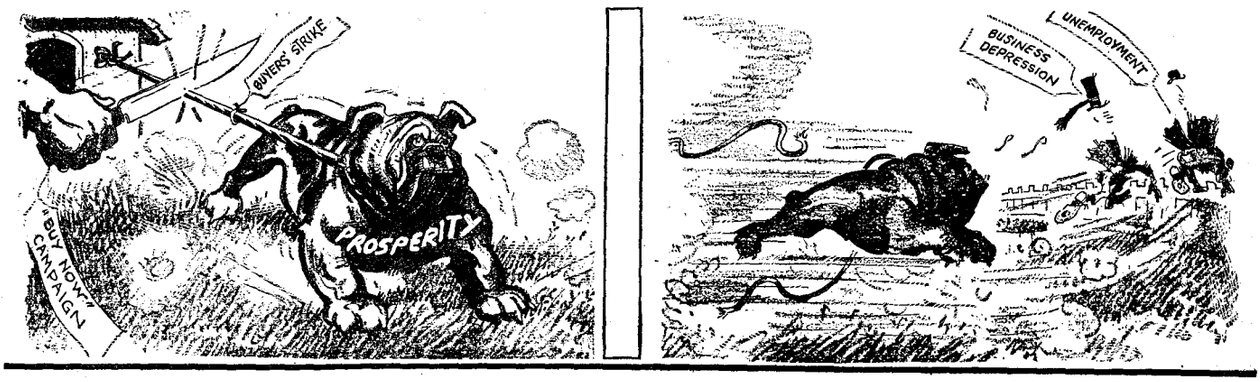

Unleashing 'im

—Costello in the Albany "News."

Vice-President Curtis wired the Philadelphia Chamber his hearty endorsement.

Altho a *minority* stoutly maintains that the "Buy Now" campaign is useless, editors in all parts of the country are enthusiastically supporting the movement as sound and timely.

"What the world needs now is a buying movement," asserts *The Christian Science Monitor*, and its words are echoed across the land.

"The 'Buy Now' campaigns rest upon a sound business principle," in the opinion of the Chicago *Daily News*, which declares that "the worst of the business slump is over, and the upward trend is unmistakable."

"These fall months of the year 1930 have the best buyers' market that this generation has seen, or is likely to see, in all probability," says the Los Angeles *Times*.

But some editors dash cold water on the whole plan, and others doubt that it will work.

Typical of this school of thought is the Hartford *Courant*, which, in a thoughtful analysis, bluntly asserts that "nobody has yet succeeded in lifting himself by his boot-straps." Agreeing with the "unpleasant truths" voiced by Gov. Eugene R. Black of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Board, whose views are given in detail on page 44, *The Courant* says:

"Well intentioned as such drives are, they can do little toward hastening business recovery.

"They do, of course, temporarily put more money in circulation, help merchants to clear their shelves, make the replenishment of stocks necessary, and to that extent give industry a stimulus.

"But the average citizen has only so much money to spend for all purposes, and he can not spend it twice. If he goes on a spending spree, he must have a period for recuperation. It does the retailer, the wholesaler, the manufacturer little good if many lean weeks must follow a single fat week.

"What is needed is sustained buying power, and that is nothing which can be artificially produced. It depends upon the opportunity to work, the saving of something out of what is earned, the building up of a reserve. Recovery from an imprudent disregard of economic laws takes time, and is not helped by crusades undertaken in violation of those laws.

"Nobody has yet succeeded in lifting himself by his bootstraps.

"To the extent that persons whose incomes have not been affected, and who feel a justifiable sense of security in their financial status, have refrained from buying what they need, or from gratifying their normal desires—to the extent that these persons are reacting psychologically to pessimism, it is well they should recover their own optimism and help to spread it among others.

"This they can do by straining at no false economies and leading their accustomed lives, helping out the butcher, the baker, and the candle-stick maker by buying as usual, and availing themselves of the lower prices that now prevail in other lines of merchandise. Such spending is fully warranted and is bound to have a good effect."

Oil Charges Called "Infamous"

PRESIDENT HOOVER SMASHES HARD at the Kelley oil "scandal."

"Reckless, baseless and infamous," he calls the charges made by Ralph S. Kelley, resigned chief of the field division of the General Land office at Denver.

Pointing out that the Kelley "fabrications" were published in the midst of the campaign, the President declares that the "merest inquiry" would "have determined the falsity of his statements." "As a piece of journalism," Mr. Hoover adds, "it may well be that the newspaper involved was misled. It certainly does not represent the practise of better American journalism."

Mr. Hoover, it appears, accepts the report of the Department of Justice in which Attorney-General Mitchell finds "no merit or substance in the Kelley charges made against the Department of the Interior."

But, in the face of that report, Mr. Kelley sticks to his guns and repeats his charges that oil-shale lands in Colorado potentially worth $40,000,000,000 are being turned over to organized oil interests. The Department of Justice report he calls "a ridiculous whitewash," which "reeks with misstatements and misrepresentations."

Altho refusing to take issue with the President, Mr. Kelley, we also learn from the Washington dispatches, said that "in view of the President's statement, a thorough investigation by the Senate Public Lands Committee is, in my opinion, imperatively necessary." Political observers seemed to agree that such an inquiry is now inevitable.

This is what the Department of Justice report, prepared by Assistant Attorney-General Richardson and concurred in by Mr. Mitchell, has to say of the Kelley charges:

"The Department has been unable to find any evidence of corruptness, irregularity or wrongdoing in connection with the administration of the Interior Department of oil-shale lands in the past, and that there is every evidence, under the present administration of Secretary Wilbur, that oil-shale lands of the United States have been fully, fairly, adequately, and lawfully protected, conserved, and administered."

The New York *World*, which published Mr. Kelley's charges, points out that "the articles were prepared by a government servant who has an honorable record of more than a quarter of a century behind him in the Department of the Interior." Then:

"It seems to us that these charges call for a more thorough investigation than they have yet received, by an agency whose motives are perhaps less partizan. Such an agency is the Public Lands Committee of the Senate. It is quite apparent that the Public Lands Committee will initiate an investigation as soon as Congress meets. It will be time then, we suggest to Mr. Hoover, to determine precisely how 'reckless, baseless, and infamous,' Mr. Kelley's charges are."

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Keeping the No-Wage-Cut Promise

"INDUSTRIAL HEADS eschew wage cuts.

"Congressional committee finds business leaders agree on danger of reductions."

Thus runs a New York *Times* head-line over an article telling us of an optimistic report on the economic situation sent to President Hoover by the National Republican Congressional committee.

That many of the industrial leaders quoted in our issue of August 16 as favoring a continuation of high wages are sticking to their guns as winter approaches is shown by these excerpts from the committee's report:

"James A. Farrell, President of United States Steel Corporation: 'Wages in the steel industry are not coming down—you can make up your mind on that.'

"G. F. Johnson, Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company: 'Reducing income of labor is not a remedy for business depression; rather is it a direct and contributing cause.'

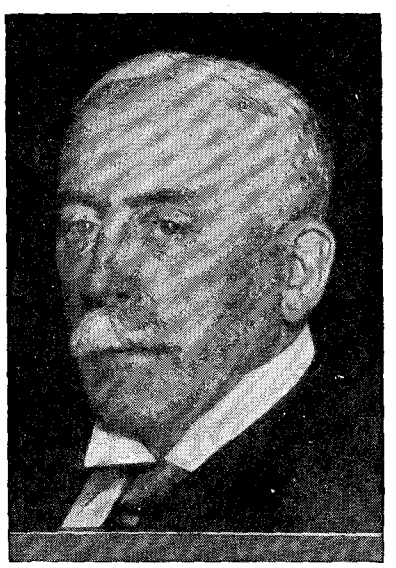
"Chesley R. Palmer, President, Cluett-Peabody Company: 'A general reduction of wages and salaries at this time is entirely unwarranted and unthought of.'

"Albert R. Erskine, President, Studebaker Corporation: 'Have not even considered lay-offs or reducing wages or salaries.'

"Walter J. Kohler, President, Kohler & Kohler: 'Our company is maintaining its organization and its wage scale.'

"Howard Coonley, Walworth & Co.: 'Have no thought of reducing force or wages.'

"Newcomb Carlton, President, Western Union Telegraph Company: 'Worst method business can employ in depression times is to lower wages of employees.'"



"You Can Make Up Your Mind—

"Wages in the steel industry are not coming down," asserts James A. Farrell, President of United States Steel Corporation.

And from Boston comes the similarly cheering news that the Associated Industries of Massachusetts favors maintaining present wage scales.

Turning to the other side of the picture, we find the Standard Statistics Company, as quoted by the New York *World*, estimating that "because of wage cuts and part-time employment, aggregate wages have declined from $44,607,000,000 a year to $35,754,000,000—a loss of 20 per cent."

But labor should take comfort in the fact that "serious cuts in wage schedules have been the exception," remarks the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, "in marked contrast to periods of depression in the past."

Liberia Abolishes Slavery

"THE LOVE OF LIBERTY brought us here."

Thus runs the national motto of Liberia, the Negro republic of Western Africa that was founded about a hundred years ago as a refuge for emancipated slaves from the United States.

Now comes the surprizing announcement, which deserves a place on the roll of history's ironies, that "all the domestic slaves of the native tribes have been declared free by the Liberian Government," and that this Government, established in the name of freedom, has at last "abolished the system by which a tribesman pledged a member of his family as security for a loan."

This action, we are told, is the sequel to an investigation of Liberian labor conditions by an international commission, some of the most important findings of which are cited as follows in a Washington dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun:*

"Slavery, as defined by the 1906 anti-slavery convention, does exist in so far as inter and intratribal domestic slavery exists.

"Vice-President Yancy and other high officials have given their sanction to the compulsory recruiting of labor for road construction, for shipment abroad, and for other work, by the aid and assistance of the Liberian frontier force.

"Americo-Liberians (American Negroes) take natives as pawns."

It will be recalled that the Firestone Rubber Company has rubber concessions in Liberia so extensive that the future of that country has been said to depend upon the American motorist. Says the dispatch already quoted:

"The Firestone Company has been given a clean bill of health as far as the employees recruited by itself are concerned, but it is clear from the report that the company has been using forced labor supplied it by the Government of Liberia.

"'There is no evidence that the Firestone Rubber Plantations Company consciously employs any but voluntary labor on its leased rubber plantations,' the report says."

The commission also submitted a list of recommendations, of which "probably the most important is that the five district commissioners be replaced by Europeans or Americans, and that they be selected through civil service examinations, to be held either in the United States or Europe."

What Do You Know About That?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 5.

1. What city prison looks like an apartment house? (p. 20).
2. What is the machine age doing to poets' memory? (p. 16).
3. What does the new Spanish verb *tacklear* mean? (p. 32).
4. What causes for divorce do Lutherans admit? (p. 21).
5. What is the latest country to abolish slavery? (p. 11).
6. What metal is lighter than aluminum? (p. 28).
7. What German military organization claims 1,000,000 members? (p. 13).
8. What new club does Bobby Jones use in a sand trap? (p. 34).
9. What Chinese statesman has become a Methodist? (p. 19).
10. What ancient sculptures are American in spirit? (p. 16).
11. What are gridiron experts saying of night football? (pp. 36 and 37).
12. What is the favored color for kitchens? (p. 28).
13. What charges does Mr. Hoover call "infamous"? (p. 10).
14. Between what cities fly air buses "every hour, on the hour"? (p. 38).
15. How many "preventoria" are there in America? (p. 24).
16. Do winter buses need snowplow equipment? (p. 26).
17. How would a dime a day help industry? (p. 9).
18. What college game has Dwight W. Morrow helped to acclimate in Mexico? (p. 30).
19. What invaluable metal awaits a reduction process? (p. 28).
20. Are industrialists still advocating high wages? (p. 11).

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE jack of all trades is the dollar.—*Thomas E. Pickerill Service.*

ANOTHER man nobody understands is the train announcer.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

AL CAPONE says he is self-made, but doesn't tell why he did it.—*Toledo Blade.*

TRUTH may be stranger than fiction, but it will never sell for as much.—*Louisville Times.*

HAPPY freshmen! Only four years more and their education will begin.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

WE are strongly in favor of all "buy now" campaigns, even tho we can go only as far as the first step in a no-money-down purchase.—*Boston Herald.*

THE Coolidge bull market ended long ago, but he still finds sale for all he can write.—*Manila Bulletin.*

THE trouble with business is that it has too many prophets and not enough profits.—*New York Evening Post.*

A PESSIMIST is sometimes a fellow who has taken a bad stock-market tip from an optimist.—*Louisville Times.*

THAT speak-easy map of Washington will be a great aid to the new members of Congress.—*Ohio State Journal.*

SUCH statistics on crime as we have run across indicate that there is no unemployment in that industry.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

MAYOR THOMPSON called Mr. Hearst "the greatest living American." Mayor Thompson is more modest than we thought.—*Tampa Tribune.*

IF we ever get time we are going to write a letter to Santa Claus and ask him to put a pair of pants in Mahatma Gandhi's stocking, if any.—*Macon Telegraph.*

AMERICAN women's annual beauty bill is $750,000,000, indicating that our fashionable women are running into big figures trying to avoid them.—*Miami News.*

A MAN has told a magistrate that he has driven a car all his life, and never yet knocked anybody down. There must be something wrong with his approach.—*Punch.*

IT will be nice when business really picks up. Then the members of one party can say that they did it, and the members of the other that they drove them to it.—*Boston Herald.*

EXPENSES incident to the birth of England's latest royal baby are said to have been more than forty thousand dollars. Which may explain why the Prince of Wales remains a bachelor.—*Wichita Eagle.*

A LONDON paper says a Scotchman was cured of asthma by playing the bagpipes. On the other hand, we suppose there are Scotchmen who have been cured of bagpipes by asthma.—*Detroit News.*

"KEMAL PASHA will shortly introduce the two-party system into Turkish politics." Our understanding is he will be the candidate of one as Kemal Pasha and of the other as Pasha Kemal.—*Detroit News.*

THAT remark of the child-problem columnist, "Remember, applause helps the child," somehow stirs memories of our remote youth. When they gave us a hand in those days, we were always considerably bothered in the place where it landed.—*Boston Herald.*

LEAD a girl to the altar and that's where the leading ends.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

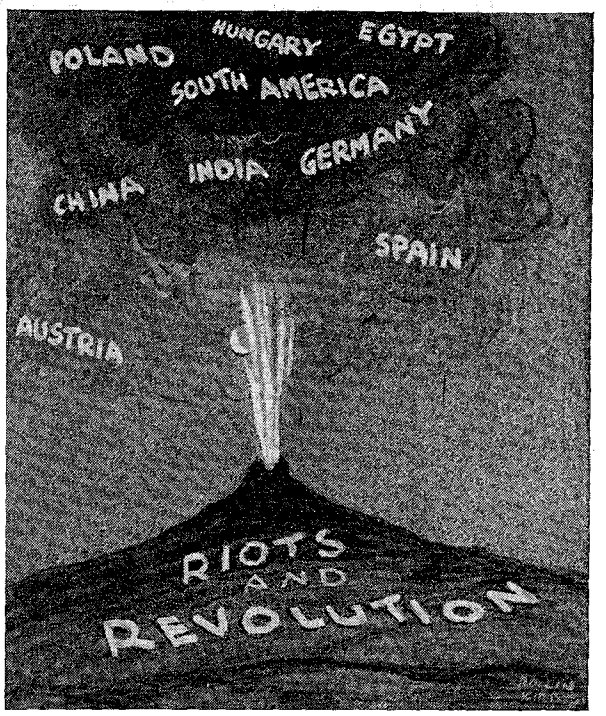
THE objection to unemployment is that it affects the wrong people.—*Fresno Republican.*

THE real distress on the farm comes at about green-apple time.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

ADOLPH HITLER'S ideas may be Mussolini's, but his mustache is Charlie Chaplin's.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

WHETHER he wants to or not, the Wall Street lamb is forced to let buygones be buygones.—*Louisville Times.*

WOULDN'T it be great if the soft and sentimental boys who sing with their eyes closed would only try the idea on their mouths?—*Boston Herald.*



We Might Be Worse Off

—Kirby in the New York "World."

A SUFFICIENT amount of political bunk can usually be transformed into a political berth.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

IT is written that the meek shall inherit the earth, and that's the only way they'll ever get it.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

NOW doctors say a draft can't cause a cold. It can cause cold feet, tho, if it's an overdraft.—*Chatham (Ont.) News.*

"I WONDER what industry is coming to," states a writer. Most business men wonder when it is coming-to.—*Passing Show (London).*

MR. NYE would like the name and address of the man who predicted that women would lend a gentle and ennobling influence to politics.—*Judge.*

A CRITIC says America needs a new religion. Something, perhaps, that will ease the conscience and yet not cramp the style.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

THAT committee which is pondering on the problem of finding odd jobs for the idle ought to consult Ma and see how she works it on Pa's day off.—*Boston Herald.*

THE idea that business would be stimulated if every citizen should immediately buy $100 worth on credit must refer to the bill-collecting business.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

OF course Mr. Rockefeller could have built many churches with the money spent on one in New York, but doubtless he knows where it is needed most.—*Port Arthur News.*

COSTA RICA'S Army, we read, consists entirely of a military band. We do not know how good the band is, but we notice that nobody is invading Costa Rica these days.—*The New Yorker.*

A WRITER declares that most novelists get very deprest at times. The necessity for reading over their work before sending it to the publishers makes this almost inevitable.—*The Humorist (London).*

MR. C. COOLIDGE has a reputation for being thorough. But some surprize is exprest that a million fish have been asked for by folks who want to restock the river Brule, which he fished a few years ago.—*Manchester Union.*

NEW book is called "Colossal Blunders of the War." A buddie who went overseas says as he saw it, the biggest bonehead play of all was when the gentlemen who were running the show let the cooties join it.—*Macon Telegraph.*

AN American endowment will make it possible for Professor Einstein to secure the services of a trained mathematician as his assistant. Offhand one would say that it is Einstein's readers who need the assistance.—*New York Times.*

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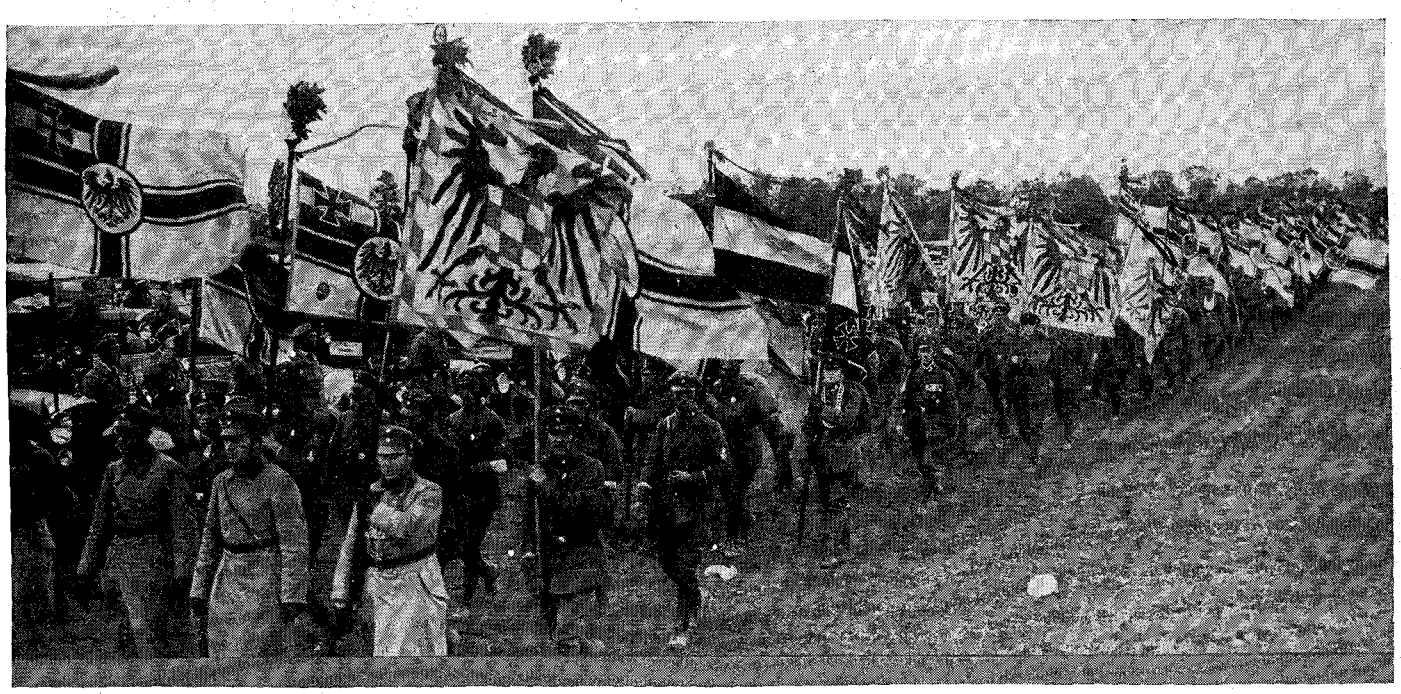
FOREIGN COMMENT



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The March Past of More than 100,000 Steel Helmeteers

A colossal military demonstration at Coblenz, in the Rhineland, to show the military fitness of Germany's Stahlhelm, which claims a membership throughout the country of 1,000,000 men, trained by veteran officers.

The German Stahlhelm's Menace of War

WAR WILL BREAK OUT in Europe if the Stahlhelm or "Steel Helmet" organization gets too tight a hold on Germany.

This prediction is ventured, not by an English or French newspaper, but by the famous *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which believes that the logical end of the methods practised by the Stahlhelm and other extremists will be war. It tells us that the aim of the Stahlhelm is not the revision of the Versailles Treaty, but its complete abolition.

So it warns the German people to hold to a policy of peace, free from the illusions of the Stahlhelm.

The Stahlhelm claims to have about 8,000 branches and 1,000,000 members. It has a wealth of military power in the membership of many retired senior officers.

The occasion of the *Frankfurter Zeitung's* ominous comment was the colossal march past of more than 100,000 soldiers of the Stahlhelm before its two leaders, Seldte and Dürsterberg, and the sons of the Kaiser, amid indescribably enthusiastic ovations of the public.

This military demonstration, in October, in the recently evacuated Rhineland territory, was to celebrate the freeing of that zone, and also the elections of September 14, in which Mr. Hitler's Nazis or Fascists made such startling gains.

It was not just a gigantic parade, remarks a contributor to the Paris *Illustration*. Speeches were made on the field and radioed afar, and the chief theme was condemnation of the treaties made after the war, and especially of what certain Germans call the *Dicktat* of Versailles.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, says the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, is himself an old front-line soldier, and he watched all this marching and countermarching gravely. He felt, we are told, that he was in the middle of a great mobilization, and asserted that the mass psychological effect on the spectators must not be underestimated, especially as it was staged in the Rhineland soon after the liberation. This *Times* correspondent informs us further:

"The 125,000 or 130,000 Stahlhelmers converged on Coblenz from all parts of Germany. They marched well, were well turned out, and many of them wore the Nazi swastika badge as well as the miniature steel helmet.

"Unemployed Stahlhelmers marched across Germany from East Prussia; Bavarian students tramped and lorry-jumped to Coblenz. For many of the men the journey meant a heavy sacrifice.

"If the rally had been held in a more central city, their pockets would have been spared. But the French had recently evacuated Coblenz, and the temptation to muster 125,000 men looking like soldiers in the demilitarized zone was apparently irresistible.

"At the torchlight tattoo the First and Second Leaders were joined on the dais by a third figure—that of the former Crown Prince, in Stahlhelm uniform.

"Other Hohenzollern princes stood among the rank and file and raised their arms in response to the salute of Fascist representatives from Rome.

"General von Seeckt, now a leading member of the party identified until a year ago with Herr Stresemann's policy of understanding, was there.

"The Crown Prince, acclaimed by the retired generals among the guests of honor, but less heartily greeted by the younger rank and file, stood at Herr Seldte's elbow as the latter demanded 'the removal of those who have led Germany into misfortune.'

"The former Crown Prince, the other Hohenzollern princes, the retired generals, the Nationalist politicians, formed the background for the Stahlhelm First and Second Leaders as they expounded the 'policy of catastrophe' which is finding so many followers among the credulous:

"'Germany wants peace because she knows the horrors of war. But (there is always this but) the world must know that if Germany does not obtain her rights, 60,000,000 people will rise in desperation!

"'And they will not stand alone! The oppressed peoples, not the whites alone, but the colored world as well, will rise with them!'"

THE Stahlhelm rally at Coblenz, this Berlin informant goes on to say, shows that the organization is stronger and better organized, equipped, and drilled than it has ever been.

Their leader calls them "a strong, independent national reserve

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waiting behind the national right flank, to be thrown into action when the hour strikes." The Stahlhelm is in the van of the aggressive Nationalist movement, it is noted, and with the Nazis is likely to take a prominent part in political agitation during the winter. Looking backward, this correspondent reminds us that—

"The history of the Stahlhelm begins with Herr Franz Seldte, the inheritor of a prosperous factory in Magdeburg. One day, in 1914, as a reserve officer, he handed over control of the business to his wife, took a last look round the counting-house, with its family portraits and diplomas, and marched away to take command of his machine-gun detachment, telling an old workman, 'We'll be back in a few months.'

"Herr Seldte saw much fighting, especially against British troops, and lost his left arm on the Somme. Having the technical bent so common among Germans, he devised a detachable armorplate shield for his machine-guns which was widely adopted.

"At the revolution of 1918, he was by chance on leave in Magdeburg, and formed a self-defense organization of ex-service men against the Communist peril.

"Similar organizations arose in other German cities, and in October, 1919, these were combined in the 'Stahlhelm, League of Front Soldiers,' with headquarters in Magdeburg.

"To-day, the Stahlhelm claims to have about 8,000 branches and 1,000,000 members, and has developed into a militant political organization with robustly Nationalist aims.

"It is divided into three groups: Kernstahlhelm, for men who can prove six months' front-line service; Ringstahlhelm, for men over twenty-three years of age who were kept out of the front line by honorable reasons; and Jungstahlhelm, for those between seventeen and twenty-one years.

"There is an auxiliary group for boys, who are intended to pass into the parent organization."

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Stahlhelm Day at Coblenz

The reviewing stand before which marched more than 100,000 Steel Helmet troops. First Leader Seldte, wearing glasses, is at the left. Second Leader Duersterberg, stands forward at the right.

It is further pointed out that the Stahlhelm has always been well organized on military lines, and has a wealth of military talent through the membership of many retired senior officers.

The rank and file, in their field-gray uniforms, it is said, are often almost indistinguishable from the Reichswehr men.

Moreover, the recent rally, it seems, revealed the existence of a "Stahlhelm Air Detachment" and "Stahlhelm Motor Transport Service."

The latter is reported to control several thousand vehicles, and is commanded by a grandson of Queen Victoria, the Duke Karl Eduard of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. It is noted that:

"The aim of this new transport service, as a Nationalist newspaper explained, recently, in reporting the first exercises on a large scale made by it, is to enable the rapid transport of large bodies of men to any desired locality, independent of the public traffic services.

"On the last Sunday in September the local Stahlhelmers started out, in a six-wheeled lorry with trailer and ten small lorries, for a propaganda and recruiting tour through the Riesengebirge. Motorcycle guides and connecting links reconnoitered the way and maintained communication."

The "Polish Terror" in the Ukraine

A LAND OF DESPAIR and desolation is Polish Ukraine. And the Poles in their "pacification procedure" are blamed for what is described as the "barbarous treatment" of the Ukrainians there.

Such is the charge made by those who condemn Poland for its conduct toward the Ukrainians. But Polish spokesmen deny it, and claim that Poland has always accorded the most liberal treatment to her racial minorities.

They assert also that the direct cause of unrest in Eastern Galicia lies in the activities of a terrorist organization directed from outside the country.

In such a condition as exists in the Ukraine, writes the Berlin correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, there are always acts of violence on both sides, but he adds:

"The excesses of the Poles are out of proportion to the acts of violence committed by Ukrainians. I have reported the latter from time to time in my messages.

"They consist chiefly of individual acts of incendiarism and cutting telegraph wires. They are reported in the Polish and Ukrainian papers, but the Polish brutalities, which are systematic and on a terrible scale, are not reported at all.

"The Ukrainians, of course, want home rule, and have been struggling for it in various ways.

"In this struggle their occasional acts of violence—which are nearly always reprisals for arrests made by the Poles, or for sentences, sometimes of death, passed on Ukrainian prisoners—are of very small significance.

"They are also discouraged by the Ukraine leaders, and the Ukraine people as a whole can not be held responsible for them, yet it is the Ukrainian people as a whole who are now being made to suffer.

"The Polish 'punitive expeditions' are not directed against individuals but against a whole people, particularly against its cooperative creameries and institutes—its whole civilization, in fact.

"Whatever excesses may have been committed by individuals on either side, it is the fact that the Polish police and cavalry are carrying out a policy of terrorization, and that the victims are almost all ordinary people who have nothing to do with politics, whether Polish or Ukrainian."

The Guardian's Berlin correspondent cites many cases from what he calls the "wealth of material" that has come into his possession, concerning outrages perpetrated by the Polish detachments who are still "pacifying—to use the official term—the Polish Ukraine." Among these we find the following:

"In the night of September 14 a cavalry detachment at Stary and Nowy Joryczow thrashed some thirty of the villagers with their riding crops.

"On the sixteenth some Polish cavalrymen arrived in the village of Gajda, near Lemberg. On the way there they had caught some peasants who were going to work in the fields, and beat them unmercifully.

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"They commandeered a large quantity of food stocks. They caught a number of peasants, men, women, and children, and beat each one in turn, until the victim lost consciousness.

"Cold water was then thrown over him, and the beating was sometimes renewed when consciousness returned.

"Iwan Romyszyn and his son and daughter were so beaten that they were left in a dreadful condition, and so were the two children of the mayor of the village.

"Damian Prus was so roughly handled that his leg was broken.

"The cooperative store was demolished by the Poles, and the storekeeper, a woman, flogged. The windows of the village reading-room were smashed. Similar things were done at Podberezce, near Lemberg, on the same day.

"The cooperative store was looted and many of the villagers were beaten; Peter Bubela, a mere boy, was so beaten that his life is in danger.

"In the village of Hurowce, in the district of Tarnopol, foodstuffs were commandeered, the peasants were beaten, and one of them, Olexa Politacz, was made to run along the village street and shout 'Long live Marshal Pilsudski!' while several cavalrymen ran after him beating him all the time."

On the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth of September, this informant also states, cavalry detachments raided several villages, made ruinous destruction, and many peasants were terribly beaten, some of them beaten to death. He gives the names of those beaten to death, and he continues:

"A peasant named Teodor Czajkowski was beaten to death in the village of Dolzance. On the twenty-third the police arrived at Pokropiwna (Tarnopol). Many of the peasants were seized and compelled to kiss 'the Polish soil' and to utter insults about 'Mother Ukraine.'

"The village schoolmaster, Mikola Antoniak, his wife Anna, as well as a number of other villagers (whose names are in my possession) were very gravely hurt. The wife of Michael Szkolnyj was forced to sing the Polish National Anthem while she was being flogged. The village store was demolished. The contents were piled up, soaked in paraffin oil, and set alight. The creamery and the reading-room library were destroyed.

"Similar things were done in many other villages (I have in my possession some thirty further names of men, women, and children who were so maltreated that their condition is grave).

"Nor were the towns spared—Nowe Siolo, Rohatyn, Brzezany, among others, were invaded by detachments of police.

"The Ukraine cooperative reading-rooms, libraries, and institutes were demolished, tables, chairs, books, earthenware, stoves, crockery, and pianos were smashed, floor-boards were torn up, clothes and bedding were slashed about with knives. At Tarnopol the library of 40,000 volumes was destroyed."

An authoritative statement of Poland's side of the case comes from His Excellency Tytus Filipowicz, Ambassador of Poland at Washington.

In a letter to the New York *Herald Tribune* he says that the Ukrainian people in the Polish Ukraine have been accorded the same liberal treatment Poland extends to other minorities, and he continues:

"In the year 1924, by a series of laws, their language had been declared an official language for all purposes.

"By the same laws they have been given all facilities to cultivate their national individuality. They have their own schools where Ukrainian is the language of instruction and all Polish schools and universities have a fair percentage of Ukrainian students.

"They enjoy the full benefits of the Polish system of local self-government.

"Out of 78,110 elective offices in the provinces of southeastern Poland, 49,501 are held by Ukrainians.

"In the free professions and in the civil service they occupy numerous and important positions.

"The direct cause of the recent unrest in southeastern Poland lies in the activities of a terrorist organization directed and financed from abroad.

"I feel certain that the Ukrainian people of Poland are neither actively supporting nor even sympathizing with this organization.

"On the contrary, they have on numerous occasions cooperated with the authorities in their endeavors to liquidate the disorders and have helped to bring the perpetrators to justice."

A Chinese Reproach to Uncle Sam

THE RAGE AGAINST UNCLE SAM'S immigration laws which smolders in Japan and China bursts into flame every so often.

The cause of the latest outburst is based on a San Francisco dispatch to the Osaka *Asahi*.

It appears that eighteen Japanese business men were denied entrance to the United States when they arrived at San Francisco. They were members of a delegation of twenty-two Japanese on a tour to study business conditions in America and in Europe.

Curiously enough, one of the angriest protests against the exclusion of these Japanese travelers is in the Canton *China Truth*. This Canton weekly is owned and edited by Chinese. Most of them are graduates from schools of journalism attached to such universities as Missouri, Michigan, and Columbia. According to the Osaka newspaper cited by this weekly, the eighteen Japanese who were not allowed to enter the country at San Francisco appealed to the Department of Labor for redress.

They urged that their entry be facilitated because they were business men who had proper credentials from their own Government, and had had their passports duly viséed by the American authorities in Japan. What is more, we are assured, they had crossed the Pacific as first-cabin passengers, and were far from being in the coolie class.

But, *The China Truth* advises us, the Labor Department turned a deaf ear to their protests. It ordered these business men to be shipped back to Japan like ordinary immigrants. We read then:

"They were not given the same accommodation as they had on their outward voyage. Details are lacking as to why the Labor Department acted in so drastic and high-handed fashion in their treatment of Japanese business men who had no intention to stay in America, as they were on their way to Europe for the same purpose for which they sought admittance into the United States.

"There is no intimation or even a hint that these eighteen men are Bolsheviks, Communists, or Reds, or that they are paupers or ex-criminals and are therefore liable to be a public charge on their admission into 'Yankee Heaven.'

"It is curious to note that four persons out of the party of twenty-two were permitted to set foot on the sacred soil of America. These men immediately took train to Vancouver and left for Japan without wasting another minute on the inhospitable and unfriendly shores of America."

Irritating immigration laws are bound to cause friction between nations, this weekly goes on to say, and will surely lead to retaliation. Japan has a genuine grievance against America for placing the exclusion law on her statute book, and so has China, according to this Chinese newspaper, which adds:

"No self-respecting nation would permit her citizens or subjects to be treated differently from others.

"We have not heard of a case where a delegation of European business men visiting America were turned back under similar circumstances as the Japanese delegation in this case. We would not venture to say that Japan might go to war with America because Japanese business men were given abominable treatment by the American Government.

"It is nevertheless a grave insult and affront to Japan involving her national honor and prestige. If a war should ever break out, which we do not wish to see, between Japan and America over the Exclusion Law, the Island Empire could undoubtedly count on the whole-hearted support and cooperation of this Republic, for China is in the same boat as Japan.

"Both countries have been singled out by America in her treatment of their nationals under the Exclusion Acts.

"We hope better and wiser judgment will prevail and America can be induced to see her way to remove all irritants in her immigration laws and make them applicable to all alike, be they yellow, black, or white.

"We ask for the equality of treatment for ourselves, for the Japanese, and for non-Americans. No more and no less."

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Finding American Prototypes in 180 B. C.

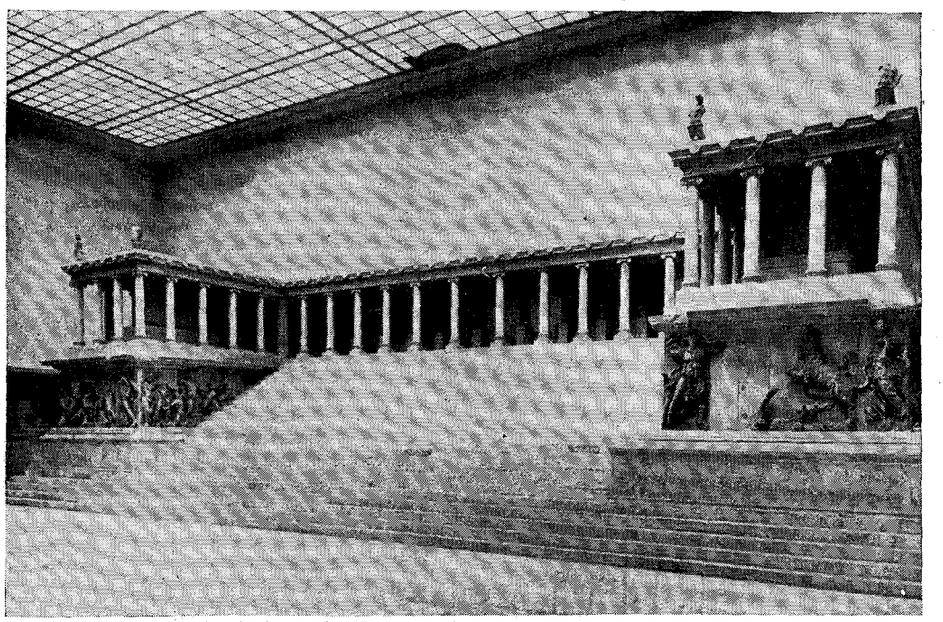
BOOTH TARKINGTON, IN HIS NOVEL "The Plutocrat," found a parallel between the modern American and the old Roman.

Both figure as Rotarians, full of energy and business.

A modern German finds a parallel between these Americans and the men of Pergamos; and the ancient altar reerected in the new Pergamene Museum in Berlin is the symbol.

"The Pergamene altar," writes Dr. Willi Hofradt in *Die Woche* (Berlin), "is a typical product of a colonial culture which developed too quickly because of exterior influences.

"A culture which boasts of its heritage and yet at the same time, out of the primitiveness of the soil, is shot through and through with mighty and passionate impulses."



Keystone photograph

After the Galatians Were Conquered

This altar to Zeus was erected in Pergamos, a form of expression which, like that found in present-day America, says a German writer, "tends toward bombast and excess."

And here we come in:

"The result is the same in present-day America, a form of expression which tends toward bombast and excess, yet, because of its temperament, compels admiration."

It was back in 1878 to 1886 that the Germans dug up these marbles in Asia Minor on the site of the old capital of Mysia, celebrated for its library and its sculptures under the dynasty of the Attalid kings.

THESE sculptures date from the first half of the second century B. C., and are much more naturalistic than older Greek art. Dr. Hofradt writes:

"The monumental restoration of the famous Altar of Zeus will be in the center of the new museum.

"It is a memorial of an exuberant and luxurious Hellenism, erected about the year 180 B. C. in commemoration of the victory over the Galatians and, too, as a mark of veneration to the culture of the motherland by the Pergamene kings of the Attalid dynasty who felt themselves to be the preservers of Greece against the barbarians in the East.

"Their court attracted Greek artists and scholars in throngs.

"They built one of the most important libraries of those times, a large number of magnificent buildings in and around the capital, a royal palace, a temple, and, crowning the acropolis, that colossal altar which Carl Humann excavated in the eighties of the last century.

"A large horseshoe-shaped colonnade surrounds the sacrificial altar, a superstructure resting on a mighty pedestal, the whole covering an area measuring 112 by 121 feet.

"A broad flight of steps accentuates the impression one receives of this terrace. In its proportions as well as in the massive projecting cornices and ornamental sculpture, it evidences that peculiar taste for solidity and abundance of ornamentation which, we may safely say, typifies the so-called Asiatic style.

"A certain desire to overbid, the epigonic tendency to adapt effects from here and there, is more than obvious."

ABOVE all else, the sculptural ornamentation of the altar denotes this peculiar spirit which the writer has called American, with the gushing vehemence of its plastic life. Continuing:

"The entire subbase is encircled by a figured frieze six feet high, which unrolls a mighty struggle in uninterrupted flow before our eyes.

"It depicts the battle between the gods and the giants, a mythological representation of the struggle between the Pergamene kings and the barbaric Galatians.

"It is a wild and awful battle of the Olympians with all sorts of snaked, winged, and lion-bodied creatures of the lower regions, a turmoil of grasping and heavy physical actions.

"Zeus, armed with lightning and egis, hurls three giants to the ground; the many-armed Hecate spurs her dogs on to the fray; Athena drags her opponent by the hair ofhis head; Apollo is seen in the struggle in the form of an archer.

"Gæa arises from the bowels of the earth to protect her favorites, but wherever one looks the battle is being decided against the falling and the fallen giants.

"An unbounded realism whips up the interwoven bodies, the motion of the various groups, into the strongest relief effect."

Is Poetry Disowned?

HAS it become a shame to have a poet in your family tree? *The Morning Post* of London is worried because so few descendants of the great poets wish to eat together in this day of machinery.

"Poetry and machinery," it says, "despite Mr. Kipling's best efforts to act as intermediary, are not bosom friends."

And here is the proof:

"There even appears to be a growing reluctance to confess to the existence of a poet among one's ancestors.

"Twenty years ago, between two and three hundred persons proudly claimed a seat at the Poetry Society's banquet for descendants of English poets. This year the applications have been in comparison meager.

"The descendants of Milton, Pope, and Wordsworth are still gratefully conscious of reflected glory; Southey, Donne, and Cowper have been blest with descendants who honor their names; and one lady has courageously confessed to a 'somewhat battered but genuine pedigree' back to John Gay.

"But a surprizing omission from the list is the name of Shakespeare. Since the last dinner his descendants have either succumbed or come to the decision not to own up to him."

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Mistreating the Dead in Fiction

THERE SEEMS LITTLE DOUBT that Somerset Maugham must bear the brunt of disapproval for trampling on Thomas Hardy's grave.

He denies that he had Hardy in mind when writing his novel "Cakes and Ale," but many English critics insist that the parallel is too close.

Then, too, it is not forgotten that Gauguin was the figure carried in mind by readers of his earlier novel, "The Moon and Sixpence."

Driffield, the novelist, is the character in the new story, and James Douglas in the London *Daily Express* has a polemic on the subject of protecting the dead.

"Hitting below the belt is known in the world of pugilism as a foul," he says. "Its condonation or exploitation has brought discredit upon the noble art or science of boxing.

"But hitting below the belt is not quite so mean as hitting below the shroud."

On the general theme Mr. Douglas writes:

"The dead have no referee.

"The law of libel does not hold its ægis over their ashes.

"It does not shield the corpse in its coffin against defamation of character.

"It protects the reputation of the living man until the last breath is out of his body, but thereafter it abandons his fair fame to the sacrilege of the biographer, the dramatist, and the novelist.

"Any scribbler may heap contumely on his memory, and torture his relatives with vilifications and aspersions concerning his private life.

"There is no closed season for posthumous calumny. The dead man does not get a year of grace. His grave is not a sanctuary. It can be with impunity profaned by literary ghouls. His family have no redress against his detractors and defamers. Their only weapon of defense is public opinion, and it is lax and lenient and tardy.

"The damage is done before it can operate. The harvest of the ghoul is reaped while it is hesitating between the twinges of its conscience and its sadistic savouring of the titbits of scandal.

"If any proof were needed of the fact that the relative has no rights, the notorious case of Gladstone provides it. His good name was vindicated circuitously and fortuitously, and the process was painfully slow and dreadfully difficult."

Hellenistic Art at Its Best

Celebrating Greek and Galatian warfare.

Mr. Douglas has two cases to deal with. Besides the Maugham novel is the play by Rudolf Bessier called "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," wherein the father of Elizabeth Barrett Browning is put upon the rack. But we will reserve

When the Greeks Were Bombastic

This detail of the Pergamene altar reminds a German of similar traits among Americans.

treatment of that for a later date as the play is promised production in America.

HERE Mr. Douglas deals with the novel:

"Mr. Maugham denies that *Driffield* is Hardy, just as Dickens denied that *Harold Skimpole* was Leigh Hunt.

"He gives *Driffield* the O.M. But Meredith was also an O.M., and Mr. Maugham argues that *Driffield* might be identified with Meredith as plausibly as Hardy.

"But *Driffield's* novel is banned by the libraries, like 'Jude the Obscure,' and there is no record of their banning any novel by Meredith. This rules out Meredith.

"*Driffield's* first wife is represented as being notoriously unfaithful. If *Driffield* is a portrait of Hardy, some people may think there is an unfortunate aspersion on the character of the first Mrs. Hardy.

"Mr. Maugham swears that he never thought of Hardy at all when he was writing the book. But the career of *Driffield* is peppered with resemblances to the career of Hardy."

THE New York *Sun* critic writes:

"The most generous latitude can not ascribe to chance its astonishing suggestion of the eminent English novelist who died three years ago. . . . There are adroit discrepancies, but in rough outline, the common lowly origin, the two marriages, the lack of early recognition, the charges of coarseness, the general themes of literary work, the shiftings between London and the country, the little points of personal habits, and the belated fame, the stories of *Edward Driffield* and of the obvious model are substantially the same. For Kent one is inclined to read Dorset; for Blackstable, Dorsetshire, and for Ferne Court, Max Gate."

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A Star from the West

COLD WINDS HAVE BEEN BLOWING from the West, but a warm wind of approval for a young singer comes from California.

Clare Clairbert, a Belgian prima donna, has been captivating San Francisco and Los Angeles, and if the experience of Tetrazzini counts, she may repeat that singer's conquest of the East, who also came with her Western imprimatur.

Clairbert's is said to be the voice of Sembrich and Melba combined, which includes about all the virtues that could be demanded of a singer.

She comes without the seal of Paris, which is to-day regarded a first necessity, and trusts herself to the judgment of the New World, tho Brussels has taken her to its heart.

She is an actress as well as a singer.

A "coloratura of the first rank," says Redfern Mason in the San Francisco *Examiner*, who has some of the enthusiasms that have died out of Eastern critics:

"Clare Clairbert is the coloratura. She is not the mere accidental possessor of an unusual voice, but an eminent artist, one who, if she were to play the part of *Violetta* in drama would move audiences as few actresses of our day have the power to do.

"She was a little intimidated by the proportions of our vast auditorium, and the sensitive could divine that she was groping her way, so to speak, to find the just vocal perspective, if the term be admissible.

"A few rather strained tones resulted; but they were compensated for by the sheer vocal beauty of those difficult fioriture which lead up to the 'Sempre libera.' 'Ah, fors e lui,' that test-piece of sopranos, was beautifully sung. It was not mere 'linked sweetness,' but essential heart song.

"Clairbert belongs to the modern school of prima donnas; her singing is always the utterance of a definite and recognizable mood, and she has a rare gift of suggesting subtle shades of emotion, which find utterance in fine tonal nuances.

"And if she can be brilliant with the best of them, she can make the liquid tones of the middle-voice float with an imponderable loveliness that carries by sheer virtue of purity throughout the whole vast Auditorium.

"Listening to this great artist one instinctively feels that hers is the art which will make the eighth season of the San Francisco Opera famous.

"Here is no theatricality; all is authentic art.".

A Belgian Nightingale

Clare Clairbert, as Violetta in 'La Traviata,' now singing for the first time in America.

IN the East Madame Clairbert will be heard in concert before her four months' leave from the Brussels opera expires.

"Traviata" is the great show-piece for the coloratura singer.

Los Angeles heard Clairbert in this and also in "Mignon," where Darby Compton wrote in *The Express* words to make Easterners excited or sullen:

"Clairbert, the Belgian song queen, as the unsympathetic *Filina*, rival in love to *Mignon*, burst with a great dazzling light in the garden scene, where against the background of the chorus she was regal in the famous 'Polonaise.'

"The audience reached her with the wildest applause given any one this season, acclaiming her as in the great tradition.

"Her voice is the instrument of her thought, and is what she wants it to be, as has been obvious since her first entrance here. Her beauty and stage technique is something to marvel at, but she is the singer, always."

In her native land the *Gazette de Liége* testifies to her worth:

"It is not enough to hold a note at a great height, where the air suddenly becomes rarified; one must also be able to make one's voice resound with the crystalline tinkling of a bell; one must be able to bring out the most delicate nuances of sentimental tenderness, as well as the gravest and lightest nuances.

"Madame Clairbert in every instance laughs at difficulties.

"In the most perilous moments she retains her smile. Singing to her is play and she plays as she sings, with the most remarkable ease and with a sincerity that is truly moving. Such an interpretation creates that rare artistic illusion without which there is no real pleasure in the theater."

The Cover

FOR one from California to seek inspiration in Sicily seems natural, for the climates are allied, tho the human scene is so different.

Sicily, with its brilliant sun, its picturesque dwellings and its laborious life, is well depicted in Florence Young's "Sicilian Village."

She lives in Alhambra, California, tho she was born in Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Her studies took her to the Art Students' League in New York under Kenyon Cox, Carroll Beckwith, and Frank V. Dumond. Europe finished her student days.

She has painted glowing scenes in various parts of Europe, and since returning home and settling in the far West she has found interesting subjects in the desert and the old Spanish missions that bear witness to an earlier day.

A friend has furnished this personal note:

"Her home, midway between the mountains and sea, looks out upon the sun-kissed, snowy cap of 'Old Baldy' and the world-famous observatories of Mount Wilson. A few steps away is the old mission, San Gabriel, silently proclaiming the colorful Spanish period of the golden West.

"Like so many corridors in an art gallery are the highways bordered with shaggy eucalyptus, sacred palms, fickle sycamores, sweet-scented orange, or fairylike pepper and acacia trees.

"Among all these silent companions Miss Young has labored as with an occult understanding. Her paintings not only please the eye, but warm the heart and inspire a love for all life.

"Great is Miss Young's love and understanding among children, who often accompany her on her sketching trips.

"Art for art's sake and labor for humanity's sake might well be given as the deepest motives underlying her service in the field of art."

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Will China's New Convert Help the Missions?

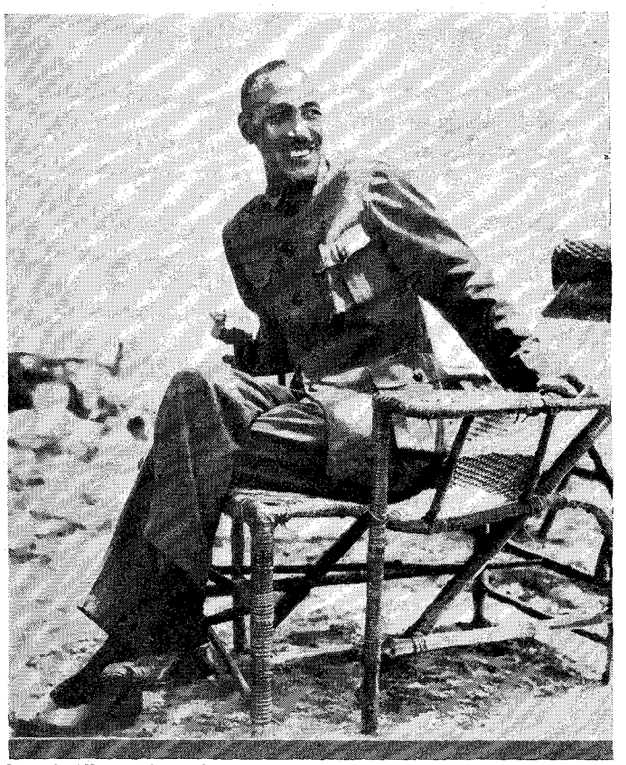
THE METHODISTS HAVE CONVERTED the President of the Nanking Government—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek—and taken all China by surprize.

He was baptized, dispatches inform us, by the Rev. Z. T. Kaung, pastor of the Young Allen Memorial Church, Shanghai, founded by American missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The President's wife, a graduate of Wellesley College, has long been a Christian, and a special cable to the New York *Times* says that the conversion of her distinguished husband is expected to effect a mitigation of the restrictions which the Nanking Government recently placed on religious education, altho declaring for freedom of religious belief in the country.

Moreover, the President's baptism, says an Associated Press dispatch, is regarded as a blow at the Communists, who have been hunting down Christians in Kiangsi Province and elsewhere in the Yangtze Valley.

General Chiang is the first Oriental ruler to renounce the faith of his ancestors and embrace Christianity, says Victor Keen, Shanghai correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, altho many prominent Chinese have become Christians, notably the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, "father of the revolution." Feng Yu-hsiang, the so-called "Christian general," is reported to have repudiated the Christian faith following his visit to Moscow five years ago.



International Newsreel photograph

Captured by Christianity

President Chiang Kai-shek of the Nanking Government in China, who has been baptized a Methodist. His conversion may have an important bearing on the future of Chinese missions.

Prominent Chinese Christians in the present Nanking Government, reports Mr. Keen, are T. V. Soong, Finance Minister, who is a Harvard graduate and a brother-in-law of President Chiang; H. H. Kung, Minister of Commerce, who is a descendant of Confucius, and C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister.

ALL of which is an interesting commentary on an article by Maxwell S. Stewart, a missionary, who raises the question whether China should tolerate missionaries. He finds that the answer depends not upon the Chinese but upon whether the missionary movement overcomes its own faults.

It should be said at the outset that Mr. Stewart apparently is not of the evangelical type of missionary, for he appears to regard Christianity as not in itself sufficient to develop character and enrich personality. Indeed, a particular group of missionaries of which he writes do not attach particular significance to the label of "Christian."

But now that President Chiang wears it, this group may find that the label is still valid as a stamp of character.

However, to take it at its face value, Mr. Stewart's article in *The Chinese Nation* (Shanghai) may throw some light on the missionary situation in China to-day, and on the causes which have put Christianity on the defensive in that land of strife and trouble.

SPECIFICALLY, says Mr. Stewart, China's new national consciousness has brought a reaction against Christianity because it is utterly foreign to the Chinese people and because they feel it is undermining the very basis of Chinese civilization. Mr. Stewart admits most of the serious charges against missionaries as the advance agents of Western imperialism and capitalism, but points out that they may yet become a channel for the interchange of the cultures of the East and the West. They may still be able to foster idealism in a cynical and materialistic world.

The leaders of the anti-Christian movement, he writes, bring six serious charges against Christianity:

"1. Christianity is but a forerunner of Western imperialism. That foreign business is frequently introduced through the examples of missionaries, and upon occasion—as in Shantung—the misfortunes of missionaries have been used as an excuse for political aggrandizement.

"2. That Christianity is after all but an elaborate form of Western superstition, and that such superstition must be done away with, if China is to take her rightful place in the world.

"3. That Christianity is incompatible with the development of a true scientific attitude in the Chinese people.

"4. That Christianity at all times has been conservative and socially reactionary, barring progress and stultifying the mentality of the believers.

"5. That missionaries and their converts, living as they do on an utterly different scale of living from the common people of China, are in reality living off the fruit of Chinese labor and enjoying the benefits of their superior standards without rendering any commensurate service in return.

"6. That Christianity tends to denationalize the Chinese people and undermine the heritage which has been handed down through the centuries. That it simply makes Chinese Christians the 'running dogs' of imperialism and Western culture without rendering any actual benefit."

PROBABLY all these charges can be summed up, says Mr. Stewart, in the frequently exprest conviction that Christian missionaries have far too easy a life for the actual amount of service they render. Many Chinese critics admit the benefit of mission hospitals and even mission schools, but feel the value small compared with the money spent and the number of workers in the field. They say, we are told, that it would be far better if all the mission churches were turned into social centers and control placed in the hands of the local Kuomintang. Speaking for himself, Mr. Stewart writes:

"As a missionary, I for one am willing to admit that all of the above criticisms are true and significant.

"There can be no doubt that missions have fostered

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imperialism and, what is more significant, that the philosophy of missions is shot through with the philosophy of capitalism.

"The gap between the scale of life of the average missionary and the average Chinese worker is too great to deny; and it is useless to maintain that, to a degree at least, such success as Christianity has had in China is due to its superior economic position. I do not believe that Chinese Christians are any more mercenary than the average run of men, but that men are naturally and frequently unconsciously prejudiced in favor of a religion which seems to offer a higher standard of living.

"Similarly, I am willing to concede the fact that Christianity, based as it is upon a culture radically different from that of China, tends to separate its adherents from their own people."

It is probably a good thing for a people to come into contact with a culture and religion other than their own, provided they maintain a proper perspective, says Mr. Stewart. The difficulty, he finds, is not so much that Western history, language and culture are taught in the mission schools as that Chinese language, history and culture do not receive the proper emphasis.

The future of the mission movement, thinks Mr. Stewart, depends on whether it can aid the advancement of the Chinese nation. As he puts it:

"Granting the many pernicious effects of Western missions, and granting that there have been undoubted benefits which in part counterbalance these evils, it still remains to be seen whether or not the movement has anything to give to modern China.

"If it keeps within its proper field, it seems to me that it still has a contribution to make. In the first place, at their best, missions offer an excellent agency for the interchange of culture. I have already indicated the advantages to be gained by Chinese students coming in contact with the philosophy, science and religions of the West; and it may be said that missionaries have brought the best of the West to China.

"Similarly, it seems to me that missionaries are in an especially favorable position for studying the culture of China and transmitting it to the peoples of the West.

"A thoroughgoing critic of missions will immediately reply that all this talk about the interchange of culture is merely a euphonious term for the carrying on of missionary propaganda of the old type.

"The critics have history on their side, but nevertheless it must be remembered that no one realizes the shortcomings of the missionaries more acutely than the small group of missionaries who are within the movement.

"This group has a far higher aim than merely bringing men to acknowledge the name of Christ. They are working for the development of character and enrichment of human personality with a full realization of the fact that the label of 'Christian' in itself is not particularly significant.

"These men are for the most part on their guard against the promotion of imperialism, and the other weaknesses of traditional missions.

"As doctors, teachers, and social workers, these missionaries have a direct contribution to make, irrespective of their religious faith.

"Even tho idealism is often mistaken, nevertheless it is a force which is invaluable for the growth and development of this country. It has contributed to every forward movement which has been made, and under proper conditions might contribute to the needs of present-day China."

But Don't Shoot Your Husbands

IT'S A STRIKING AND DIGNIFIED-LOOKING structure, which catches the eye immediately.

Inside is every possible convenience known to the architects, and many new and novel features have been incorporated in its building to make it cosy and comfortable.

In fact, apartment hunters, enraptured by its appearance, stop immediately to inquire about rentals.

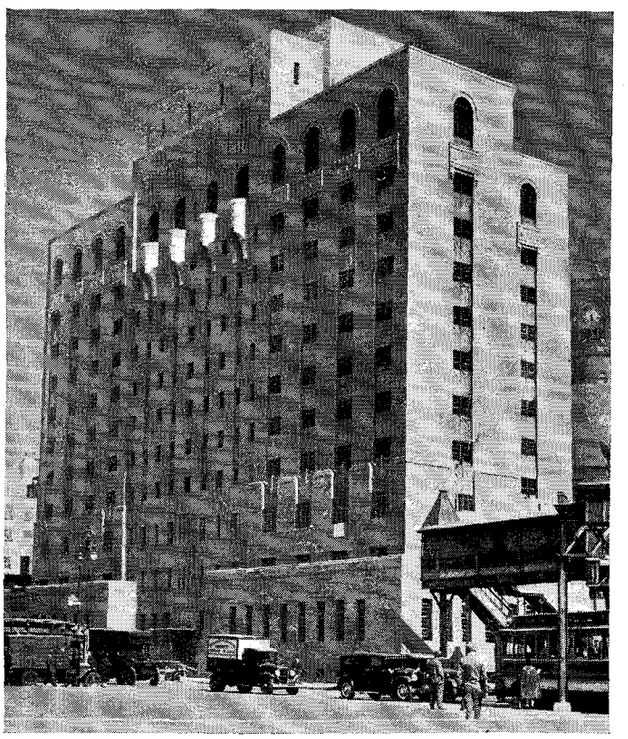
But the Irish doorman, writes Dorothy Dayton in the New York *Sun*, greets them all with his favorite formula:

"No, lady, nothin' doing; you'll have to shoot your husband to get in here."

So, not wanting to shoot their husbands, at least right then and there, the women go away a bit disappointed. Only guests of New York City have the right to enter.

Yes, that is what it is—a prison, the new House of Detention for women, in which the prison appearance is so carefully veiled that the casual passer-by would take it for a swanky apartment-house, what with its inviting penthouse and its terraces.

As Miss Dayton tells us, "the last word in the attempt to solve the problem of the woman lawbreaker and delinquent, it represents the ideas of women's clubs, prison-reform boards, and other welfare organizations, as well as a lot of new ones contributed by the architects, Sloan and Robertson, of 420 Lexington Avenue, on how to make a prison look like anything but a prison."



Courtesy of the New York *Sun*

You Wouldn't Guess It

But this is New York's new House of Detention for women which house-hunters have taken for an apartment building.

And so successful have they been that those in the vicinity who objected to the building when it was projected now point to it with pride, and visitors mistake it for everything from a hotel to a new office building.

Modern prisons are expensive, and this, with its 401 rooms—not cells, Miss Dayton is careful to point out—is costing $1,810,000—all to house comfortably 400 of the city's "guests."

And see how inviting it is inside:

"The man in the street is likely to think that there'll be a grand rush as soon as it's opened, some time along in the spring or summer, what with hot and cold running water in each room, springs and mattresses which in the advertisements would make a woman look ten years younger after one night, mirrors, writing-desks, microphones, radios, recreation-halls, gymnasium, chapel, pipe-organ, psychiatrist's office, doctors, nurses, visitors' room, and private rooms for everybody.

"Privacy costs something. In this prison, the theory of proper segregation of prisoners will be carried out to the *n*th degree. There will be segregation according to age, to health—to the general degree of hard-boiledness.

"No nice, refined shooter of husbands will have to share quarters or, for that matter, so much as ride in the same elevator with the dope-eater or ladies whose chief offense is a penchant for other women's husbands.

"The whole idea was to make it look as little like a prison as possible, and its repeatedly being mistaken for an apartment

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house is evidence of how well the architects have carried out this principle. Of brick, shading from buff to a pale pink, terraced in the latest manner, even its barred windows give the appearance merely of having been broken into small panes."

Several upper floors are devoted entirely to hospitals, with 186 rooms, with every up-to-date hospital feature, including operating-rooms and a screened-in sun-parlor in the penthouse, diet kitchens, rooms for nurses and doctors, and so on. Quarters are provided also for welfare workers, psychiatrists, parole heads, psychologists, and doctors and nurses.

The prison has a chapel, too, which will seat 200. And here also the idea of segregation will be carried out. Each floor has recreation-rooms, large enough to be equipped with various occupational facilities, such as electric sewing-machines, each room twenty-five feet square.

Representatives of virtually every important woman's club and welfare organization in the city approved the plans for the building, and, according to Miss Dayton,

"It is, they say, the greatest step forward ever made in prison work—and certainly no other city in this country, or anywhere else, for that matter, can boast anything like it."

Of course, some will ask whether such a prison provides too soft a berth for women who lust after other people's goods or other women's husbands. Will it defeat the very purpose for which it is intended?

Read what the Atlanta *Journal* has to say on this interesting question:

"Here is something tangible for the advocates of better prison methods to cite in their appeals to other communities.

"If the reform had been applied only to architecture it would still be inconsiderable, but the building's appearance is a keynote with which the entire conduct of the institution will be harmonized.

"Cynics may say that such a place will be too pleasant for its own good, and that winter will bring more guests than its capacity will stand, or than public welfare dictates. This is an issue that may well be left to the authorities wise enough to plan such an institution, and bring it into being.

"The effect of the new House of Detention can be but good, if only from a visual standpoint. It stands as a symbol of advancing thought in the vital and ever-growing problem of adjusting society's organic ills.

"A related manifestation of this trend is noted in the conduct of Federal prisons.

"In all of these, a new and comprehensive educational system is being introduced, with a director who sets up courses of study and recreation suggestive of nothing customarily expected of prison routine.

"The program is designed 'to individualize the treatment of men, for the purpose of ascertaining something of the physical, mental, and social influences bearing upon the individual prisoner's problem.' Trained educational directors have been appointed in each of the Federal prison institutions.

"Reform is an ambiguous and provocative word, but in the field of social correction, progress is certainly being made, whatever it may be called."

Death and Life

By Bishop William Croswell Doane

We are so stupid about death. We will not learn
How it is wages paid to those who earn,
How it is gift for which on earth we yearn,
To be set free from bondage to the flesh;
How it is turning seed-corn into grain,
How it is winning Heaven's eternal gain,
How it means freedom evermore from pain,
How it untangles every mortal mesh.

We are so selfish about death. We count our grief
Far more than we consider their relief,
Whom the great Reaper gathers in the sheaf,
No more to know the season's constant change;
And we forget that it means only life,—
Life with all joy, peace, rest and glory rife,
The victory won, and ended all the strife,
And Heaven no longer far away and strange.

Their Lent is over and their Easter won.
Waiting till over Paradise the sun
Shall rise in majesty, and life begun
Shall glow in glory, as the perfect day
Moves on to hold its endless, deathless way.

—*The Boston Evening Transcript.*

Divorce too Easy for Lutherans

Adultery and malicious desertion are the only two causes of divorce which can be recognized from a Christian view-point.

That is the decision of the convention of the United Lutheran Church of America, held recently in Milwaukee.

The Lutherans are resolutely set against extending the causes of divorce. In fact, in the resolution they adopted in Milwaukee they deplore the present-day "easy" attitudes toward divorce and marriage.

"The instability of the modern family is clearly reflected in the mounting divorce rate," says the resolution, which was presented by a special committee headed by Dr. E. E. Fischer of Philadelphia. "At present the rate in the United States is about one divorce to every seven marriages. This fact is in itself startling, but it does not fully indicate the gravity of the situation."

Indeed, the resolution, as quoted in the press, goes on:

"What is even more threatening is the fact that great numbers at the present day, including some of the teachers of our youth, have ceased to regard divorce as in any way an evil.

"On the contrary, it is now accepted in large circles as a necessary and salutary expedient of modern life, affording a convenient means of escape when the continuance in the marriage relationship has ceased for any reason to be desirable.

"It is this attitude which bodes ill for the future, and renders it exceedingly difficult to cope with the situation in a large way.

"Marriage and divorce, so far as their legal aspects are concerned, are controlled and regulated by the State.

"Without stricter marriage and divorce laws it is futile to expect a general improvement in the situation. And yet public opinion in its present state seems unwilling or unprepared to alter the existing laws in favor of a stricter code."

But what can be done about it? asks the Wilmington *Every Evening*, which points out what is a rather disheartening situation:

"Churches have forbidden their ministers to remarry divorced men or women—especially the guilty ones—but we read frequently in the press that such newly freed wait in court for their decrees, go from the bar to the altar (or magistrate's) and reenter the matrimonial state. They can always find some one ready to tie a new knot."

And, observes the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, "churches that may agree in finding divorce laws too easy do not agree on the points in which they would have the process made less so. Nor do they unite for effort to alter the law." And, adds this New York State paper:

"This is in contrast with what some churches have done with regard to action on other matters of public policy. There is at present among churches indication of a tendency to formulate their divorce views more definitely. Should that tendency spread farther, the influence of churches on divorce laws might become formidable."

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CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED. UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

THE Poet Laureate of England will not disdain a tribute from our Far-West, seeing the following in *The Carmel Pine Cone* (Carmel-by-the-Sea, Calif.):

JOHN MASEFIELD

BY MARION KLEIN

He will have sails to remember—
Fiercely whiter than the sky:
We have only the November
Birds passing by.

He knows the wind-swung gulls
And sleepless hulls.

He knows first sight of land,
Restlessness of going:
We know the edge of sand,
The spray's shoreward blowing.

For him, the sweet rest
Of motion; the white crest.

For him, the talk of sailors
Great years long:
For us, the laughless jailers
Of smothered song.

He knows the voice of himself,
We—the dusty shelf.

But we will be unlocked today—
Dustless and free:
With his heart he has given us the spray,
With his soul he has given us the sea.

"FOR Daws to Peck At," by Monk Gibbon (Gollancz, London), is the odd title of a volume containing the following. *The Bookman* (London) says Mr. Gibbon has "no trumpets and drums, but a quietness as of evening field, and a low and pure voice trolling to itself":

FRENCH PEASANTS

BY MONK GIBBON

These going home at dusk
  Along the lane,
After the day's warm work,
  Do not complain.

Were you to say to them,
  "What does it mean?
What is it all about,
  This troubled dream?"

They would not understand,
  They'd go their way,
Or, if they spoke at all,
  They'd surely say:

"Dawn is the time to rise,
  Days are to earn
Bread and the midday rest,
  Dusk to return;

"To be content, to pray.
  To hear songs sung,
Or to make wayside love,
  If one is young.

"All from the good God comes,
  All then is good;
Sorrow is known to Him,
  And understood."

One who had questioned all,
  And was not wise,
Might be ashamed to meet
  Their quiet eyes.

All is so clear to them,
  All is so plain;
These who go home at dusk,
  Along the lane.

THE Maurice Browne here addrest is the man who saw the value in "Journey's End," and produced it, who wrote with Robert Nichols "Wings Over Europe," and who produced Paul Robeson in "Othello"—and these after years of rather fruitless striving. *Poetry* (Chicago) makes him a typical case:

THE RETURN

For Maurice Browne

BY EUNICE TIETJENS

"*But he has kept his flame alight,*
Against all buffeting, until at last
The world caught fire" . . .

The phrase is somewhat worn, and yet tonight
It answers some obscure desire,
And for an after-dinner speech
Is well enough. The guests applaud:
And you sit, smiling downward at your plate.

Yet never in long years of watching fate
Handle and thrust and reach
Have I seen aught
Like this tonight. This is the last return,
The ultimate *riposte*, where worlds are caught
In a smile too full to fathom,
Over the coffee-cups and cigarettes.

For these same guests, in these same very walls,
Hounded you down to failure, set their wits
To push your frail canoe over the falls
And drown your flame forever in the dark.
Oh, not for malice! Just because the world
Is built that way—and you lost money.

So I sit
And decorously lend my ear, to hark
How they've forgotten every step of it.

And as they talk I watch your fine-cut face—
Which for tonight has laid its mask aside—
And see no bitterness, a little pride,
And much amusement.
There is something too,
Some new taut strength in you,
Which balances at last your easy grace.

And then you speak. . . . And suddenly I see
How all the jangling pieces that were you
Are recombined. The pieces are the same
And yet the pattern's new.

For when you came
To work among us long ago
You were a man divided. You had that
Which fore-ordained success—but you had too
Strange weaknesses, evasions, and I know
That not these vapid guests, who after all
Are only life itself made visible,
But your own weakness dragged your curtain down
And left the best of you upon the town.

But that's all past.
They cannot touch you now, as you stand speaking
Words that like corks float on a sea of meaning
And at the last
It is yourself you've conquered, and not these
Who presently will rise with stiffened knees.

They spoke the truth. You kept your flame a-stir,
And beauty found in you a worshipper,
Peace found a friend. And I am glad of this,
And very glad
That beauty pays at last, when I remember
What passed for meals in your December
Before the new year dawned.
Yet, since it is my faith that beauty had
Triumphant life before, and will have after
Our dreams shall cease,
And peace
Shall surely come at last in golden laughter,
For this, my friend, my heart is stirred tonight
More by the vision of your tempered face,
Conquered and conquering in one, alight
With this new strength.
And I take heart afresh that I have seen
Once more the human spirit, new and clean,
Break like a shoot from out the clinging earth
And climb the steeps of air to a new birth.

THOSE who still seek the byways from the well-trod motor-roads find these pictures often opened up. *In Midland* (Iowa City):

ABANDONED FARM

BY PHYLLIS B. MORDEN

The House

The people it sheltered
None can remember;
On the hearth they left
One blackened ember;
The chimney has fallen;
The doors hang awry;
Half of the attic
Is roofed with sky;
Sweetbriars advance
Upon its low walls,
Where lichens have written
In leprous white scrawls.
The mountain is taking
Again for his own
Log and puncheon
And heap of stone;
His creeping moss and running vine
Have buried path and garden spot. . . .
In summer evenings on the air
Brood lavender and bergamot.

The Fields

In these niggard fields
That vanquished plough,
Mole and sparrow
Are tenants now,
Reaping full harvest,
Summer-sown,
From furrows where thistle
And dock have grown. . . .

GRATEFULLY may the healing profession read this in *Bozart* (Atlanta):

THE SURGEON

BY WILFRED J. FUNK

Now he begins: his fingers feel
The tiny burning bit of steel:
They move, obedient to a star
Unseen by us: his sure hands are
So swift that the swift hands of death
Are held: there is one slender breath
Between the two, so delicate
No callipers can measure it
Save those he holds—*I think there is*
No act so near to God as his.

HOW many of us have uncles (or aunts) who give us these weird fancies such as Miss Roberts reveals in *The Nation* (New York):

UNCLE MELLS AND THE WITCHES' TREE

BY ELIZABETH MADOX ROBERTS

He said he was tired and sore all day,
His bones were stiff and his joints were tight.
The witches had turned him into a horse,
And they rode him all that night.

They rode him out by Briartown,
And they stopped by a tree and peeled some switches;
They broke them long and peeled them keen—
Two for each of the witches.

He made the sparks fly out of the stones,
And he swam a creek where there wasn't a ford,
Two witches holding onto his back,
And the moon went down in blood. . . .

When we asked him where they let him go,
And what kind of switches they were, said he,
"I wouldn't dare name that tree," he said,
"I wouldn't dare name that tree."

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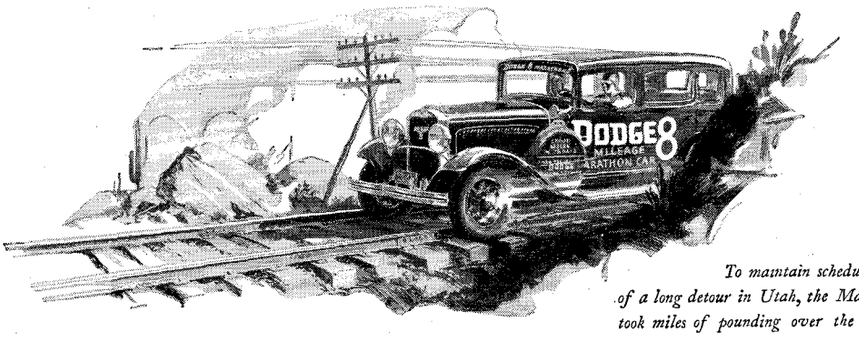
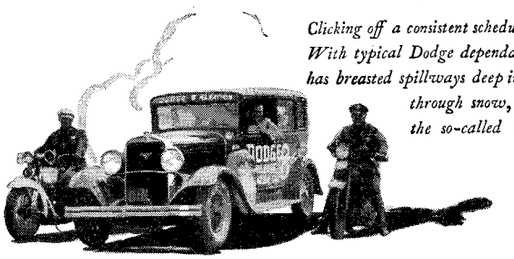


To maintain schedule in the face of a long detour in Utah, the Marathon Eight took miles of pounding over the railroad ties.

DODGE DEPENDABILITY
50,000 MILES IN 19 WEEKS

»» OVER 2500 MILES A WEEK

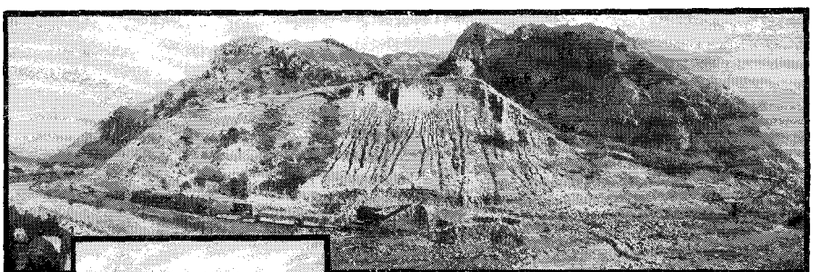


Clicking off a consistent schedule means stopping at nothing. With typical Dodge dependability, the Marathon Eight has breasted spillways deep in mountain torrents—plowed through snow, mud and sand—achieving the so-called impossible again and again.

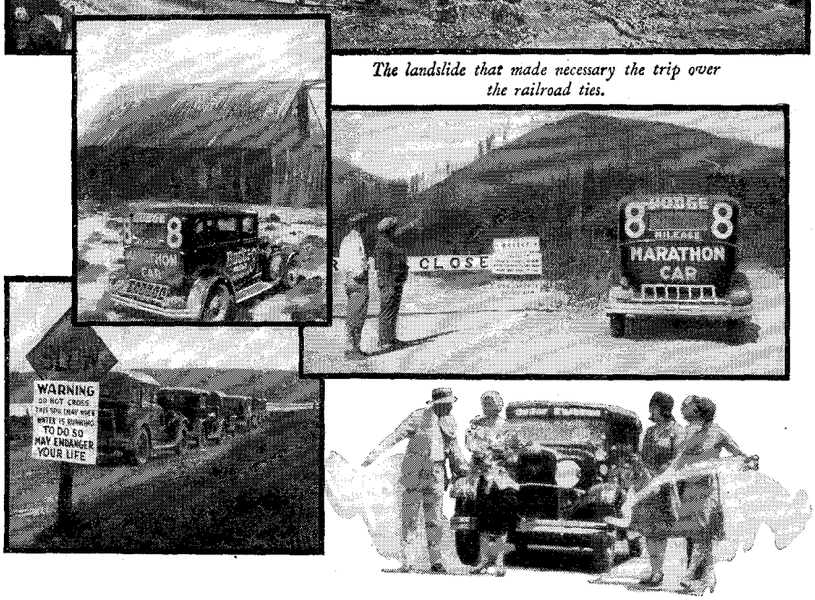
DODGE MILEAGE MARATHON* GIVES DRAMATIC ILLUSTRATION OF FAMED DEPENDABILITY

** Sanctioned and Supervised by A. A. A.*

Dodge dependability has become a tradition. All over the world, Dodge owners know it, enjoy it, profit by it . . . hold it so highly that they set Dodge cars on a plane apart from all other motor cars. » » To illustrate that dependability, to bring home to new thousands what Dodge owners already know, a stock Dodge Eight-in-Line sedan is running a Mileage Marathon — greatest dependability exhibition ever attempted. » » In nineteen weeks this car has covered more than 50,000 miles under every condition of road and weather. On and on it goes, day after day — heading for a total mileage that will astonish even those who best know how good a car the Dodge is. » » Your nearest Dodge dealer has a duplicate of the Marathon car to show you. See and drive this dependable Eight or its fine companion car, the dependable Dodge Six.



The landslide that made necessary the trip over the railroad ties.



DODGE SIX, $735 TO $835, (SEDAN $765) — DODGE EIGHT, $995 TO $1095, (SEDAN $1045) — F.O.B. FACTORY

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"Preventoria"--to Head Off Disease

"AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION is worth a pound of cure."

In too many cases we disregard the ounces and have to stagger along under the heavy burden of the pounds, mounting up to tons.

This is especially true of disease—typically of tuberculosis.

Illustrations by courtesy of the National Tuberculosis Association

Defeating Disease and Having a Good Time at It Too

Until recently we have been struggling to cure it. Now we are beginning to try to prevent it.

This is the reason for the "preventorium"—a somewhat ponderous name for a simple thing, as explained by Dr. H. E. Kleinschmidt, director of the health education service of the National Tuberculosis Association, writing in *The American Journal of Public Health* (New York). He says:

"Three years ago, the Committee on Preventoria of the National Tuberculosis Association formulated this definition:

"'A preventorium is a 24-hour institution for the care and observation of children substandard in health.'

"The general purpose of this institution was assumed to be to give preventive care to children threatened with tuberculosis, heart disease, or other potential disability.

"According to this definition there are perhaps no more than a score of preventoria in the country. However, opinion has modified considerably during the three intervening years, and it is now recognized that many children who need protective care do not require the exacting régime furnished by a 24-hour, highly specialized preventorium."

THE following types of institutions are given as being more or less typical:

"At the Springfield Lake Sanatorium at East Akron, Ohio, there is a special group of buildings, mostly for children with tuberculosis of the childhood type. It keeps the children 24 hours of the day and operates the year round. The children are at all times under medical and nursing supervision, and the school curriculum is reduced to a minimum. They stay on an average of a few months each and are then transferred to one of the city's open-window schools. Apparently, the main purpose is to train the child in right habits of living, with the major emphasis on health conservation rather than on schooling.

"In Lucas County, Ohio, is a fresh-air school which cares for children 24 hours a day, but permits them to return to their homes over the Saturday and Sunday week-end. The school is a unit of the county tuberculosis hospital, while the teachers are provided by the Toledo Board of Education.

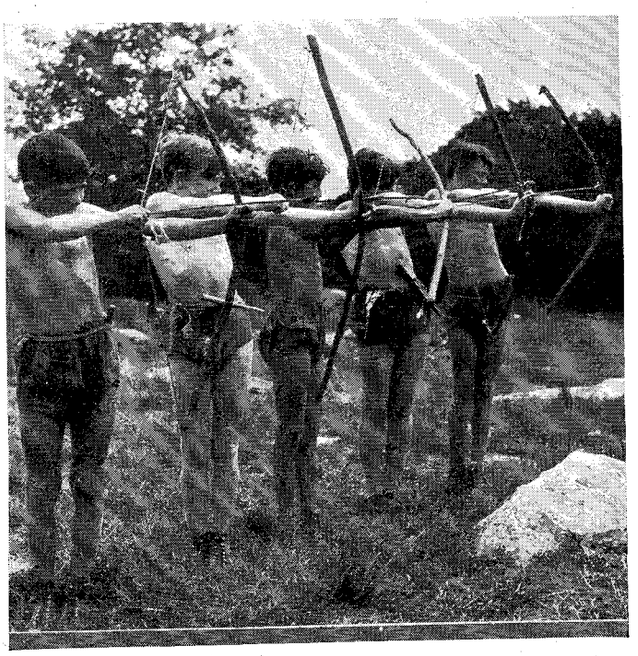
"Lymanhurst, at Minneapolis, is essentially a day school. The children live at home, but the noonday meal and supplementary luncheons are provided by the school staff. Cots for rest periods are also provided by the school, and the children are under special medical and nursing supervision. Meantime, conditions in the home are carefully scrutinized and supervised by a special public-health nurse.

"There are numerous fresh-air schools, open-window schools, and nutrition classes, most of which have developed beyond their original purposes. Some of the fresh-air schools, it is true, are no more than the name implies, but others provide special supervisory care, extra meals, rest periods, and direction in play. While the procedure and equipment are not uniform, the main purpose of all of them seems to be to give handicapped children an extra lift in order to prevent the threatened disaster of pulmonary tuberculosis in later years.

"Health camps there are of all varieties. As a matter of fact, many of them are in reality recreation camps, which justify their existence only on the theory that a period of a few weeks of outdoor life makes for better health. In some instances, health camps serve to enlarge the vision of the people generally so that they are more readily persuaded to establish a year-round preventorium. In others, emphasis is placed on the opportunity which the camp affords for teaching children and their parents the principles of healthful living."

ONE clear conception seems to have been established—tho not yet fully accepted—and that is that children with the adult type of pulmonary tuberculosis should be isolated, not only because they are definitely ill, but also because they are potential spreaders of the disease. The manner in which preventoria are operated is a tacit recognition of the belief that children with the childhood type of tuberculosis are not really ill, but rather threatened with illness; certainly, a sick child should not be in a preventorium, which is in fact a school. Furthermore:

"Fortunately, the authorities of a number of preventorium institutions are carefully following their pupils into adult life, in order to learn what their subsequent experiences may be. In a few years, when more of such data have been collected, we may be able to determine more precisely what the ideal form of organized care may be, but until that time comes, the burden is upon us to study our individual community needs and to provide facilities which will meet the indications of treatment as we understand them to-day."



A Few Shots at the Specter of Ill-Health

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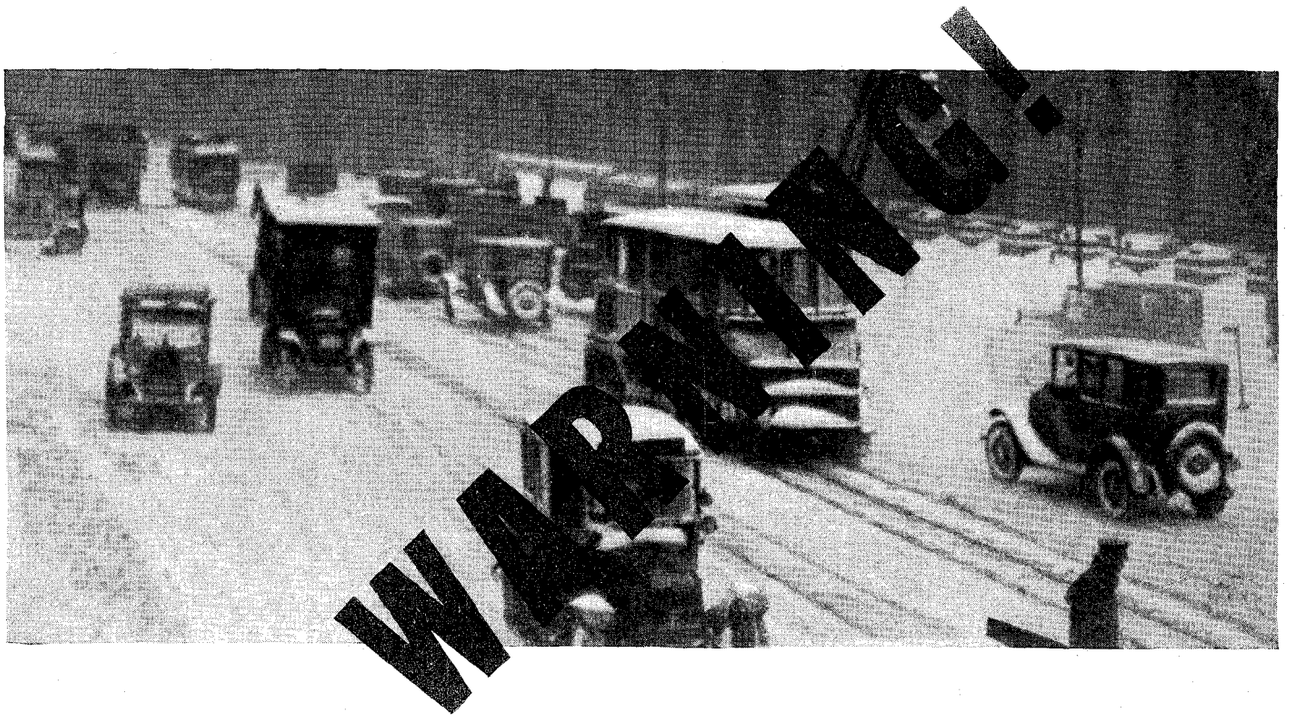
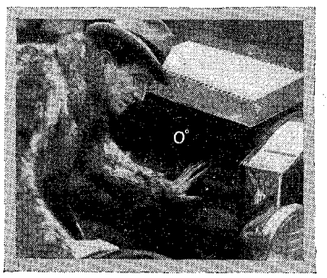
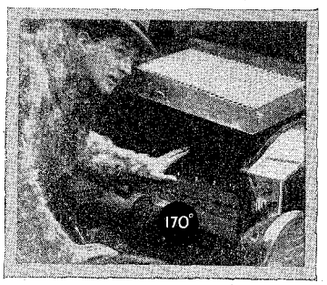
FREEZING WEATHER COMING!



Save your engine from deadly winter wear... change to "double-range" Mobiloil Arctic today!



From below freezing to almost boiling in 5 minutes...



That's why only a *"double-range"* winter oil can protect your engine!

The freezing point—32° F.—is the lubrication danger point for your engine! The heavy summer oil you have been using will lie thick and cold-stiffened in your crankcase. It cannot circulate promptly and reach moving parts. Your battery wears its heart out turning your engine over. The first few moments of "dry" running give your engine more wear than miles of ordinary driving.

If you use an ordinary "winter oil"—you *may* get easy starting. But at hot running temperatures, many of these "winter oils" thin out dangerously, and fail to lubricate.

Mobiloil Arctic will give your engine unique winter protection. It is the *double-range* winter lubricant. Down to zero—and below—you get easy starting and sure circulation. And at hot running temperatures, you get rich, full lubrication.

This *double-range* quality is built into Mobiloil Arctic. Motor oil is made—not found.

Shift gears easily on cold days

Without correct winter lubrication, your gears will tell the same story of winter wear. Cold hardens and separates ordinary greases and leaves gear teeth unprotected.

With Mobiloil "CW" on your gears you'll be delighted at the ease of meshing on coldest days. You can be sure of complete absence of gear wear.

You can get this two-fold protection for your engine and your gears from your nearest Mobiloil dealer. Ask for Mobiloil by name.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

The Mobiloil Concert is broadcast each Wednesday evening at 8:30, E. S. T., from WEAF and 29 associated N. B. C. stations.

Ask here for GARGOYLE Mobiloil

Mobiloil

ARCTIC *for your engine*

"CW" *for your gears*

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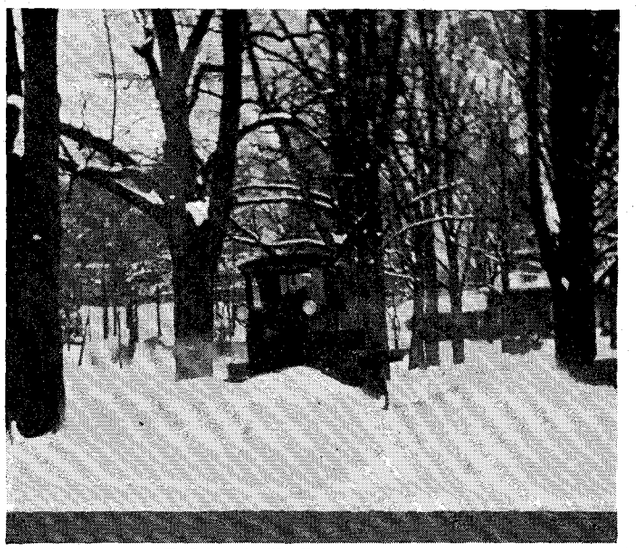
Getting Buses Ready for Winter

IN THE SUNNY SOUTH they run as they do in summer. But in the cold and ice-bound north, they require special attention.

Equipment must be looked after to see that it will stand extra strain. Roads must be cleared of snow and sometimes sanded. Vehicles must be heated.

Reports from various motor-coach lines operated by railways



Illustrations by courtesy of *The Railway Age* (New York)

Clearing the Way for the Bus

are given in the motor-transport section of *The Railway Age* (New York) stating difficulties in cold-weather operation, and means of overcoming them. Says *The Age:*

"Operation in cold weather requires extra attention to certain equipment on the motor-coach, if mechanical trouble is to be forestalled and a fair amount of comfort given to the passengers.

"These preparations need not be extensive, but they are important.

"Most lines depend upon the State, county, or municipal highway departments to keep the highways open and in reasonably safe condition. The Samoset Company, Portland, Maine, uses salt and hot sand on dangerous sections, and the Indiana Service Corporation, Fort Wayne, Indiana, spreads sand or salt by hand from a light truck on those sections of the highway which are considered hazardous.

"Generally, it is not necessary to maintain snow-plow equipment, as most motor-coach lines run over the primary highways, which are kept open by the local highway departments. Where separate equipment is necessary, one of the most efficient units is a four-wheel-drive truck, fitted with a plow in front and a spreading scraper under the chassis.

"There is some difference of opinion regarding the kind of body-heater which is the most desirable. Undoubtedly, the hot-water type is rapidly replacing the exhaust-heating type.

"The coaches used in the Baltimore and Ohio train-connection service, in New York, are equipped with five electric resistance heaters under the seats. When a coach is waiting at train-side in Jersey City, or at the city motor-coach stations, a rubber-covered lead is plugged into the heating circuit from the city electric service, and the coach kept warm regardless of the outside temperature. The circuit also heats the water in the radiator and the oil in the crank-case. This enables the coach to start up immediately, without back-firing and uneven running, which sometimes occurs when the engine is cold.

"Where the equipment is in reasonably continuous operation, and is protected overnight by a heated garage, the use of anti-freeze mixtures seems to be unnecessary, provided the radiator is equipped with either automatic or manually controlled shutters.

"The New England Transportation Company gives close attention to the weather forecasts, and during extremely cold weather, alcohol is used, but during moderate weather, no solution has been found necessary. The Canadian Pacific Transportation Company, operating in Ontario, Canada, does not use an anti-freeze mixture, and the Boston and Maine Transportation Company uses alcohol only in coaches which have long layover periods.

"The value of tire chains in deep snow or on ice-coated pavements seems to be indefinite. A. C. Tosh, superintendent of the Reading Transportation Company, reports that tire chains are used only in mountainous territory, and then on the outside dual wheels of coaches equipped with high-pressure tires.

"G. E. Motz, of the Fort Dodge, Des Moines and Southern Transportation Company, finds that tire chains are necessary in deep snow, but on ice they are more or less of a handicap. On the other hand, some fleet managers consider the use of chains necessary for safe operation. H. M. Walker, New England Transportation Company, says, 'Due regard for safe operation requires the use of tire chains. The necessity for chains is decided by the operating superintendent, and when road conditions are bad, as a result of heavy snow or ice, chains are ordered on.

"'With highways glazed with ice our experience has demonstrated that it is not only practicable, but adds much to the safety of operation, to apply a single chain in front. When possible this installation is made on the left front wheel, but when clearances will not permit, the chain is applied to the right front wheel. This has been found to avoid a large amount of front-end skidding which is otherwise liable to occur when conditions of glare-ice prevail.'

"Some of the mechanical equipment of the motor-coach needs to be inspected and put in good working condition to assure trouble-free operation during cold weather. Exhaust heaters in particular need to be gone over to see that there are no loose joints which will allow fumes to escape into the coach. During the summer the pipes frequently become rusted through, allowing a small quantity of gas to escape when the heater is placed in operation.

"Hot-water-heating system needs to be thoroughly dusted, checked for leaks, and placed in good working condition.

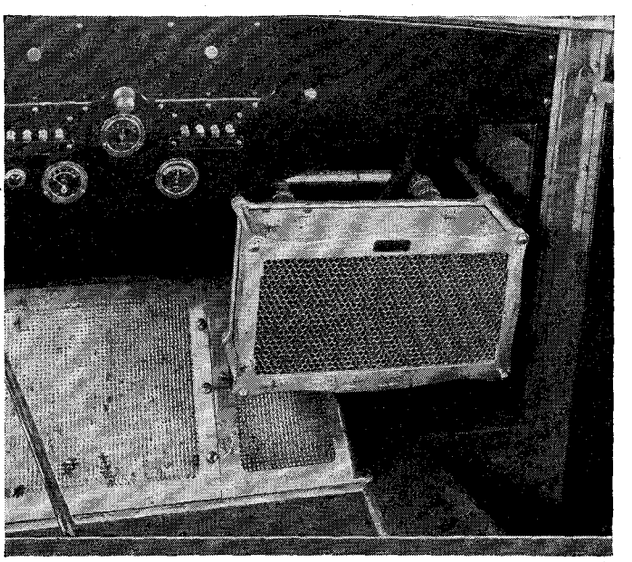
"Special attention should be given to the engine-cooling system to see that it is free of rust and sludge, and does not leak.

"Batteries should be in perfect condition in anticipation of a greater lighting demand and occasional starting difficulties.

"To assure the best possible traction, the tires should have as good treads as possible.

"Brakes should be carefully inspected for proper adjustment, due to the greater tendency of a tight brake to make the coach skid under certain typical winter highway conditions. Under normal dry conditions, the brakes may give satisfactory service when not closely equalized, but with the advent of slippery pavements, the added skidding hazard requires that all brakes be carefully adjusted.

"Windshield cleaners are a small item, but they can have a great effect upon relieving hazardous driving conditions. Sleet



Buses Now Have Hot-Water Heat

on the windshield presents a difficulty which some fleet managers have gone to a great deal of trouble to overcome.

"The Fort Dodge, Des Moines and Southern Transportation Company has developed an interesting device for keeping windshields clear. A double blower arrangement takes a small amount of air from the reserve tank and spreads it lightly on the inside of the windshield glass. A small electric fan is also installed, which can be kept in constant operation to give additional circulation to the air. The warm air from the inside of the coach, circulating against the windshield, will, in most cases, keep it fairly clear."

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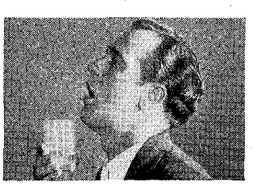
Instant death to germs of disease!

Think of it! — a non-poisonous mouth wash absolutely harmless, pleasant to taste, healing to tissue; *yet with power to destroy germs by the millions.*

for COLDS



for SORE THROAT

Such is Listerine, for fifty years the outstanding antiseptic and germicide for oral hygiene.

Every type of dangerous germ swiftly succumbs to it. Among them are the Streptococcus Hemolyticus, the organism associated with sore throat, Micrococcus Catarrhalis (catarrh) found frequently with colds, and the Pneumococcus (pneumonia).

Enemy of infection

Even Staphylococcus Aureus (pus) and Bacillus Typhosus (typhoid), germs specified for test purposes because of their resistance to germicides, yield to it. Listerine kills them in counts ranging to 200,000,000 in 15 seconds (fastest killing time science has accurately recorded).

Now you can understand why full strength Listerine is so successful in guarding against colds, sore throat, and other infections. Why, also, it combats these diseases once they have gained a foothold.

Reduces mouth germs 98%.

The moment Listerine enters the mouth it attacks the millions of bacteria breeding there — kills them outright. The number of bacteria on the surfaces of the mucous membrane is actually reduced 98%. This has been clearly demonstrated by repeated tests made under methods employed at Johns Hopkins, Pennsylvania, and Yale Universities.

Gargle every 2 hours

Make a habit of using full strength Listerine as a mouth wash and gargle every night and morning. This treatment under normal conditions of health is considered sufficient to keep mouth germs under control and maintain a clear and healthy condition in the oral tract.

When, however, you have a cold or sore throat consult your doctor and increase the frequency of the gargle to once every two hours.

Thus you give nature an extra attacking force needed when body resistance is low, to keep disease germs under control. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

Listerine • safe • non-poisonous

KILLS 200,000,000 GERMS IN 15 SECONDS

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How Common Things Work

XXXVIII—Color in the Home

COLOR IN CARPETS, rugs, hangings, and pictures has long been familiar, altho often the tints of all these have failed wofully to agree.

The judicious use of colored paint on walls, furniture, and even on floors is strest by Dorothy J. Miller in an article contributed to *Practical Home Economics* (New York), entitled "The Value of Correct Color in Interior Decoration."

Color is just coming into its own in the American household, says this author. She goes on:

"In decorating a room, its size and exposure should be studied before the color scheme is chosen, with attention turned first toward the walls.

"The wall coloring may frequently be made to govern the apparent size or cheerfulness of a room.

"Many homeowners have spent puzzled hours over a room that seems small, ill-proportioned, and hot, despite the actual temperature. Their problem is easily solved by finishing the walls in green, an interesting tint of gray, or a soft blue.

"Even the trim plays a part in influencing the apparent proportions of a room. A dark trim will distinctly outline doors and windows, bringing them into prominence and accentuating the smallness of the room. A light trim, on the other hand, will blend rather inconspicuously with the wall coloring."

WHETHER warm or cool colors are to be used, she says, depends upon the exposure, the sunless room being treated with warm colors such as yellow, cream, pink, apricot, or rose, and the room with a sunny outlook having as its predominating coloring cool blues, greens, or grays. She then proceeds:

"The distinctive effects combined with the practical qualities of a painted wall have made this form of wall finishing more popular to-day than ever before.

"Lovely tinted walls are easily obtained with flat wall paint, and they are appropriate for any type of room or hallway that does not require frequent washing.

"To give an interesting texture to a painted wall a sponge stipple or a scumbled treatment is frequently suggested. In the case of the sponge stipple, the final coat is applied with a sponge, preferably of rubber, which has been cut flat on one side. The flat side is dipped into a little paint in a shallow container and tapped on the surface. The sponge is prest against the wall rather hard and pulled away without twisting the hand.

"A scumbled treatment is obtained by applying the harmonizing or contrasting color with a brush over the dry ground color. Before the last coat dries, an elongated wad of newspaper is placed firmly on the wall and rolled downward over and over. In this way some of the top coat is removed and the ground coat allowed to show through.

"While color should always be applied with a restrained hand, colored floors will not be incorrect. In fact, the vogue for colored floors is growing, and there are now on the market many floor paints in attractive colors. The most popular type of ornamentation is a stencil border or stenciled motifs in the corners of the room.

"If an old room is being redecorated and the floor has shown signs of wear, floor paint will cover the imperfections, and even a rough surface will not mar the finished job.

"Another manner in which color may be introduced into a room is by way of the furniture. Painted furniture is not a passing fad, as many periods have handed down furniture that paint had made colorful. But in all instances, personal preference may always be considered.

"No room should be decorated in a color scheme irritating to those who must live in it, for personal reactions to color are often pronounced."

FOR the home decorator who is in doubt about choosing colors, says Miss Miller, the wisest and safest selection is a little strong color against a quiet background. A great deal of vivid color over a large area should be avoided, also a moderate extent of some strong tint against a moderate area of quiet color. She continues:

"Of all the modern uses of color, there is probably none more fascinating than that which applies to the bathroom or the kitchen.

"Fifteen years ago kitchens and bathrooms were given a brown finish. Then the realization of the sanitary appearance that could be created with white paint dawned upon kitchen decorators. Not so very long ago, color was ushered into these two rooms.

"Green stept forward as the favored color for the bathroom and the kitchen. This is a particularly good choice where a cool, restful effect is wanted. Yellow, blue, and orchid began to predominate in many bathrooms. In addition to yellow and blue for kitchen use, red was sought by homemakers who wanted to brighten a dark kitchen.

"With such a free reign allowed colors throughout the house, it is wise to treat them intelligently.

"Balance should be achieved everywhere.

"Where warm soft apricot tints are used on the wall, introduce a cool but not too glaring blue into the picture; if the walls are painted a cool gray-green, try to bring that desired balance by using the correct proportions of a warm and sunny peach shade. A further step in the program of proper balance is to avoid a sudden contrast between two adjacent rooms.

"The benefits that color bestows are numerous, the most obvious being the influence cheerful colors have on one's frame of mind.

"But light bills can also be cut if light-reflecting colors are used on the walls, and coal bills may be reduced as the warm coloring of a room influences its apparent temperature. Even the hospitality of a house may be controlled somewhat by a judicious use of color."

Fortunes in Beryllium

BUT WE CAN NOT GET AT THEM.

The ore is common enough. The metal itself is hard, acid-resistant, lighter than aluminum, and tougher than mild steel.

But valuable as it is, the cost of smelting it is prohibitive. In Maine are single crystals of beryl that contain beryllium valued at $3,000. Mountains of it are in Austria and in Africa.

According to one of the large aeronautical companies, if this metal were available in quantity, an airplane now carrying 4,500 pounds of pay-load, could carry 7,550 pounds, or about sixteen passengers additional, says an editorial writer in *Product Engineering* (New York):

"The discovery of the electrolytic reduction of aluminum in 1885 made a famous name and a fortune for a schoolboy.

"Aluminum had been discovered in 1727, but it couldn't be produced cheaply before. Perhaps it was a 'lucky break.' 'There never will be an opportunity like that again,' say the skepties, 'the big things have all been discovered.' But for some one who discovers how to produce beryllium cheaply, whether he be a schoolboy or research genius, there is a big opportunity waiting.

"Some near-wonders have been done with the small quantities available of this metal.

"It is 30 per cent. lighter than aluminum, of a fine white color, and so hard that it will scratch glass. No acid except hydrofluoric will attack it. It has remarkable powers of alloying. It hardens and strengthens aluminum, and light alloys have been made with tensile strengths up to 50,000 pounds per square inch, or more than that of mild steel. Greater strengths are possible in the still lighter aluminum-beryllium-silicon alloys. 'Beryllium bronze,' with 2 per cent. of beryllium added to the copper, is used for locomotive bearings in Germany, and gives greatly increased wear over tin-bronzes. Adding a little silicon gives 'tempering' properties, and wire has been drawn with a tensile strength of 158,000 pounds per square inch, or greater than that of the common-alloy steels.

"What a metal for airplane construction!

"But beryllium can not now be reduced cheaply from the ore.

"We are literally walking over wealth that we can not extract. Single crystals of beryl are found in the State of Maine that contain $3,000 worth of beryllium at present prices. Mountains of ore are available in Africa as a by-product of gem mining. In the Austrian Alps there is estimated to be enough pegmatite ore to yield a million tons of beryllium metal—enough to bring fortune back to that country. This time the solution may not be electrolytic reduction. More likely it will be by the application of the new methods of high temperatures and by vapor separation. Anyway, who will be the research genius to give industry this metal in quantity?"

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"For this trouble.. nothing excels yeast,"

The X-ray shows poison-breeding wastes that accumulate when intestines are sluggish. Fresh yeast keeps intestines clean.

.. Explains this FAMOUS VIENNA PHYSICIAN

DR. ALBERT W. BAUER
... brilliant specialist of the Vienna General Hospital, is an outstanding young leader of European medical thought. Dr. Bauer has written many articles on intestinal disorders, on which he is an authority.

Read what Dr. Bauer says about "*Intestinal Fatigue*" and the simple food that corrects it!

THINK of being able to correct a lifelong health affliction with a simple food!

Think of being able to stop taking ever-increasing doses of weakening cathartics and laxative pills.

That is exactly what you can do —by the simple fresh yeast method that famous doctors advise!

Just read what the noted Austrian hospital authority, Dr. Albert W. Bauer, says about it.

"To correct constipation permanently," he says, "there is nothing better than yeast, which stimulates the digestive processes, decreases putrefaction and helps prevent a whole series of ailments.

"Yeast," he explains, "has a general tonic effect on the system."

The reason physicians recommend fresh yeast is that it actually "tones up" the "tired" intestinal muscles. Poison-breeding body wastes are softened and gently expelled. Healthier digestion naturally results. Keener appetite, a clearer skin and fresh new energy are yours.

Won't you try it? Just eat 3 cakes of *Fleischmann's* fresh Yeast every day—a cake before each meal, or between meals, and at bedtime. Eat it plain or in water (hot or cold), or any way you like.

Go to any grocery, restaurant or soda fountain now, and get a supply of Fleischmann's Yeast. Every cake is rich in three vitamins indispensable to health—B, G and D. Write for booklet. Standard Brands Inc., 595 Madison Ave., New York.

© 1930, Standard Brands Incorporated

Read what Heads of World-famous Clinics say:

PROF. DR. GUSTAV SINGER, of Vienna, noted hospital authority and physician to European royalty, declares: "Yeast is the best way to keep the intestines free from poisons. It counteracts a run-down condition of health."

DR. GEORGES FAROY, Physician of the Hospitals of Paris, explains: "Fresh yeast is a food—a living food. It stimulates normal movements of the bowels and aids the digestion. It is valuable for people who are under par."

"I was badly run-down," *writes* Paul Page, *Worcester, Mass.* "My elimination was poor. I tried Fleischmann's Yeast, which my doctor thought would help me. It brought back normal intestinal action and appetite."

Miss Barbara A. Evans *of San Francisco* demonstrates how she eats yeast for health. "My digestion was very poor," she writes. "I started eating Fleischmann's Yeast and in a short time felt ever so much better."

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Making Mexico Football Conscious

"OYAH! OYAH! OYAH!" howled the assembled fans, following the urging of the gesticulating, gyrating cheer-leader in the strangest yell the lads from Louisiana had ever heard:

"Cachoon, cachoon, rah! rah!
Cachoon, cachoon, rah! rah!
Oyah, oyah!
Universidad, universidad—
Mexico!"

The motley throng of peons, collegians, officials, citizens and foreigners, gathered in the National Stadium in Mexico City, sat forward on the benches in keen anticipation of something new.

The rival captains, Gilberto Pineda of the University of Mexico and Albert Ratcliffe of Louisiana College, shook hands. That act, according to Jack Starr-Hunt in an article syndicated by Newspaper Enterprise Association's *Every Week Magazine*, "has gone down in sports annals as the beginning of international football."

"Ready, Mexico?" shouted the referee. "Ready, Louisiana?" The whistle was sounded, the sharp thud of toe against leather was heard. The game was on.

"*Señales!*" barked the Mexican quarter-back. "*Uno, cuatro, seis, ocho!*" What accomplished American signal thief, asks Mr. Starr-Hunt, "could steal such *señales* (signals), especially when the numbers are called rapidly?"

But the final score was: Louisiana, 58; Mexico, 0.

BUT what could you expect, when this game last fall was one of the first the University of Mexico had ever played, altho it is the oldest university in the western hemisphere. But Mexico, this writer assures us, is decidedly football conscious, and is learning to play good football under the tutelage of Reginald Root of Yale. Mexico's schedule for this, its second, gridiron season is, as we shall see, decidedly ambitious.

Encouraged by Mexican officialdom, and by such influential foreigners as former Ambassador Morrow, the gridiron game seems firmly entrenched below the Rio Grande; but it is only one of the sports which, we learn, are crowding out the bull-fight.

Last fall, we read further in Mr. Starr-Hunt's story:

Photograph, copyrighted by *Every Week Magazine*

Ambassador Morrow Gives Fatherly Greetings to Mexico's Gridiron Champions

T. A. D. Jones, the well-known master of ceremonies of Yale football, as a gesture of good-will, sent Root to Mexico to explain to the students of the University of Mexico what football is, and why.

Two months later the Yale man's fledglings found themselves on the football field matching their brain and brawn against an established American college team, that of Louisiana College.

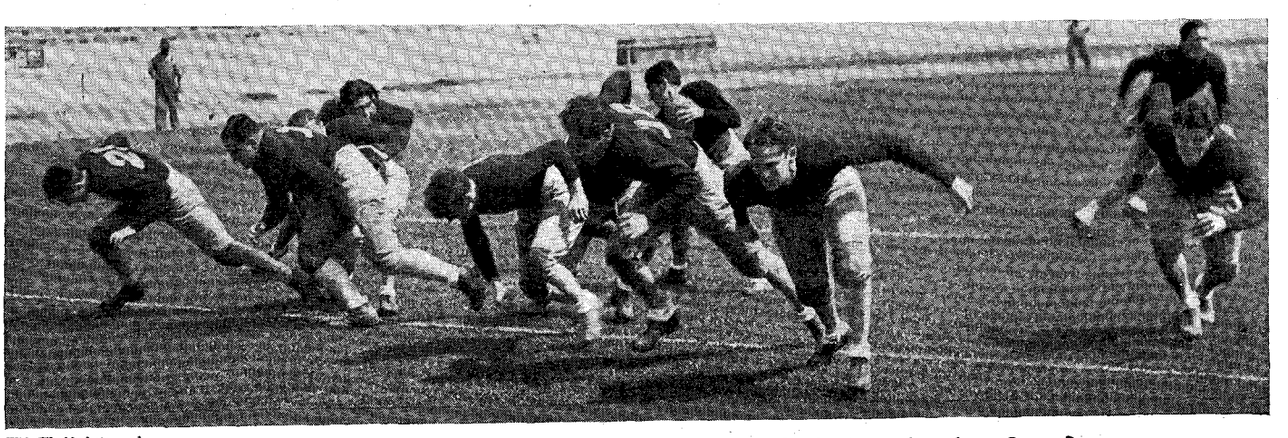
That game was played in the *Estadio Nacional* (National Stadium) of Mexico City, the huge government-owned amphitheater where Presidents are inaugurated and athletic contests are waged. More may be at stake when Yale and Harvard play, but there could hardly be a more novel intercollegiate game of football than was that inaugural clash between Mexico and Louisiana.

The following month, another Southern college, Mississippi College, of Clinton, Mississippi, came to Mexico for a game, and this time Mexico's team showed distinct improvement. Mississippi won, 26 to 0, but Mexico in that game completed twenty-three out of twenty-eight attempted forward passes. The game was played on one of Mexico's numerous holidays, and the occasion marked the dedication of a newly completed workers' recreation center, the largest of its kind in the world, with the result that a huge crowd, including many laborers, was in attendance. In the stands was President Emilio Portes Gil of Mexico.

THAT ended the University of Mexico's first football season, we are told. But this year, as early as June, "when the American college students had just completed their last final exams, the Mexican *futbolistas* were practising in dead earnest, without a coach, but inspired from time to time by letters from Root, who at the time was doing graduate work in law at Yale." Reading on:

Throughout the summer months the Mexicans kept up their practise, and during this time they brushed up on the

(*Continued on page 32*)



Wide World photograph

Will the Pigskin Replace the Bull as the "Goat" of Mexico's Leading Sport?

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POSTAL TELEGRAPH ..goes on the HIGHWAY

Service Stations of these Standard Oil Companies are now Postal Telegraph Offices

HIGHWAY, home and office brought into swift contact as stations arrange to send telegrams through recent agreement between these Standard Oil companies (*listed below*) and Postal Telegraph Company.

Standard Oil of New Jersey
NEW JERSEY
DELAWARE
MARYLAND
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
VIRGINIA
WEST VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA

Colonial Beacon Oil
NEW YORK
CONNECTICUT
MASSACHUSETTS
RHODE ISLAND
NEW HAMPSHIRE
VERMONT
MAINE

Standard Oil of Pennsylvania
PENNSYLVANIA

Standard Oil of Indiana
INDIANA
ILLINOIS
MICHIGAN
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
IOWA
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
MISSOURI
KANSAS
COLORADO
WYOMING
MONTANA
2 CITIES IN OKLAHOMA

Standard Oil of California
CALIFORNIA
OREGON
WASHINGTON

Standard Oil of Louisiana
LOUISIANA
TENNESSEE
ARKANSAS

Standard Oil of Ohio
OHIO

Standard Oil of Nebraska
NEBRASKA

Utah Oil Refining Co.
UTAH
IDAHO

POSTAL TELEGRAPH again leads in giving the public another new service. Service stations of these Standard Oil Companies are now Postal Telegraph offices. *(See the list at left.)*

Thus the millions of people who ride in the 26,500,000 automobiles and trucks over the 700,000 miles of improved roads in this country have available proper communication facilities.

Now . . . the truck fleet can report to headquarters easily . . . without delay . . . the traveler can tell of a safe arrival, or reserve rooms at a hotel a day's drive ahead without leaving the steering wheel . . . the hundreds of thousands of passengers in busses are offered the same communication services as the railway passenger.

Now . . . around the corner from your home, or at thousands of convenient stops along the road, world-wide communication is available without leaving your car. Simply ask the attendant for a Postal Telegraph blank and the far corners of the earth are brought to your steering wheel.

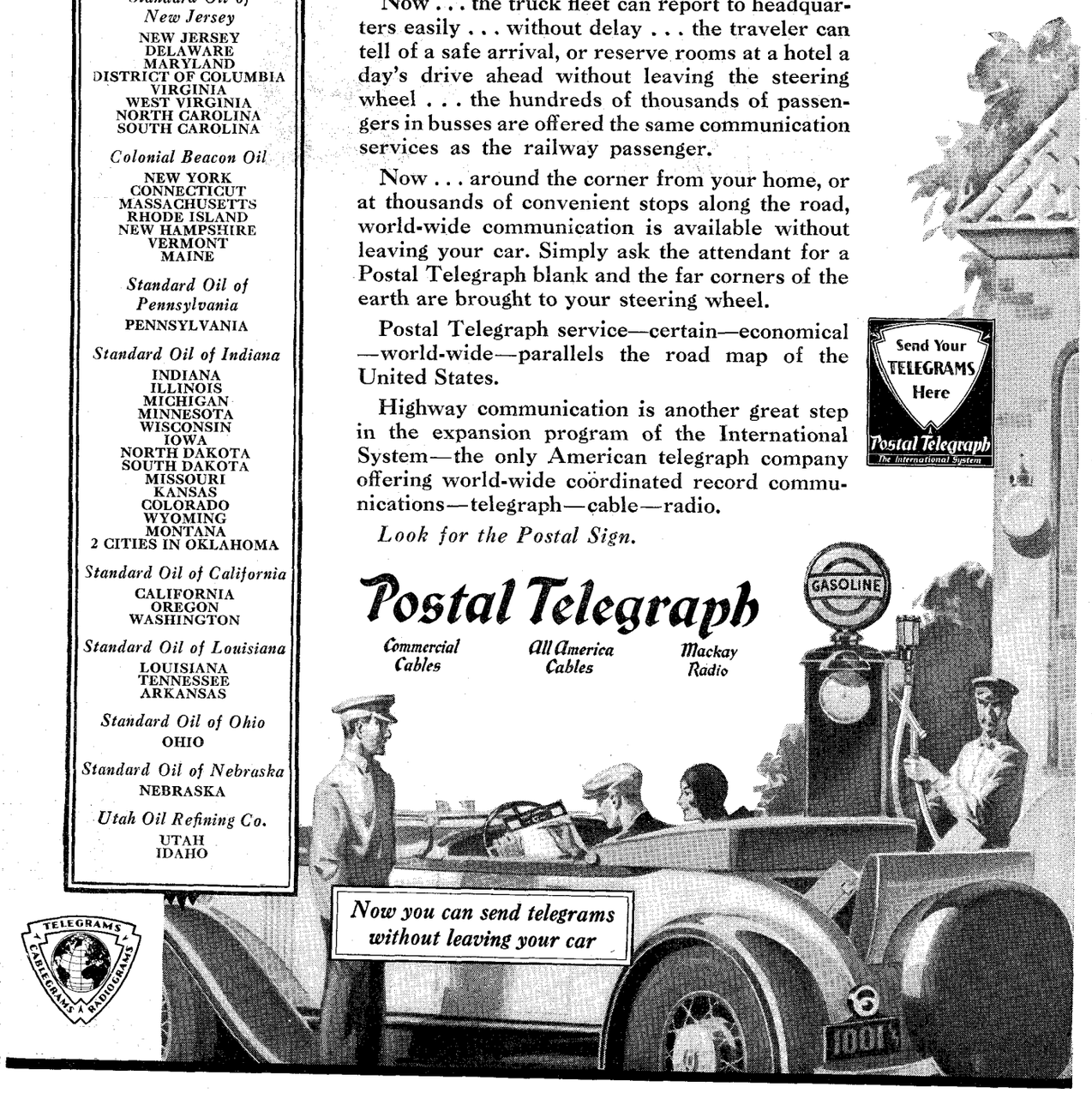
Postal Telegraph service—certain—economical—world-wide—parallels the road map of the United States.

Highway communication is another great step in the expansion program of the International System—the only American telegraph company offering world-wide coördinated record communications—telegraph—cable—radio.

Look for the Postal Sign.

Postal Telegraph

Commercial Cables *All America Cables* *Mackay Radio*



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NOTHING TELLS THE WHOLE TRUTH ABOUT TOBACCO LIKE A GOOD PIPE

"There's my *pipe dream*"

HOW many towering skyscrapers, how many bold achievements, were in the beginning just pipe dreams!

Good, fragrant tobacco glowing in a pipe smooths the kinks out of a man's brain . . . lets him think straight and clear. Maybe that's why so many of the world's leaders go into conference with their pipes when they have tough problems to think through.

If you're not a pipe smoker, see what solid satisfaction there *can* be in a real smoke. Get a good pipe and load it with Edgeworth—enjoy the sturdy pleasure of this fine, blended old burley.

You can buy Edgeworth wherever good tobacco is sold. Or just send the coupon, and the postman will bring you a generous sample packet, free.

EDGEWORTH
SMOKING TOBACCO

Edgeworth is a combination of *good* tobaccos — selected carefully and blended especially for pipe-smoking. Its quality and flavor *never change*. Buy Edgeworth anywhere in two forms — "Ready-Rubbed" and "Plug Slice." All sizes — 15¢ pocket package to pound humidor tin. — *Larus & Bro. Co., Richmond, Va.*

LARUS & BRO. CO., 100 S. 22d St. Richmond, Va.

I'll try your Edgeworth. And I'll try it in a *good* pipe.

My name_____

My street address_____

And the town and state_____

Now let the Edgeworth come! J-42

(*Continued from page 30*)

fundamentals of the game, improving their punting, passing, and handling of the ball. When Root arrived, late in August, to take charge, he found a team better versed in fundamentals than that to which he bade adieu the previous November.

The 1930 schedule opened with a night game with Occidental at Los Angeles.

WHEN Coach Root first arrived in Mexico last year, Mr. Starr-Hunt continues, "he immediately had to go to work trying to discover players, since the handful of pioneer *futbolistas* who had been instrumental in calling him to his new task were but a bare nucleus of a team."

And digging up players was not the only job. In an article copyrighted by the Yale University Athletic Association, Coach Root tells us that only three of his men, when he began work, had "ever seen a game of football in the United States." This gives us a hint of what he was up against. He explains further:

Compare this with the personnel of the squads which report in the middle of September at Harvard, Princeton, and Yale.

Here is a real coaching job. Fundamentals are mysteries which must be solved by constant drill, and what would seem the most obvious in the States must be painstakingly explained.

With all these handicaps, the boys seem to have caught the spirit and the inimitable something which makes football the most popular college sport in our country.

They possess the same characteristics and enthusiasm that American boys do; many of them are fine athletes, and with a few years' background should be able to produce some fine teams.

Several different racial strains are represented in the make-up of the University squad, tho all are Mexicans and are proud of that title.

There is the Basque Elorduy, who backs up the line with the matchless grimness and tenacity of a Princeton Miles, and then Noriega of Spanish blood, who calls the *señales* with a Harvard Buell's cockiness, and lastly Castillo, of more Indian blood, slow to get started, but hard to stop when once under way, as that famous standing-guard, Webster of Yale.

You can imagine that a coach has psychological as well as strategical problems with such varied mental make-ups to cope with.

The football lingo in Mexico is most interesting. Many of the American terms, such as "touch-down," "referee," "goal" have been adopted as such.

The word "tackle" has been made into a Spanish verb, *tacklear*, with its past participle, *tackleado*. Football is *futbol*, a phonetic spelling of the name of the game.

The expressions which a coach uses most are *muy alto* (very high) or *mas bajo* (lower), *use las manos* (use your hands), *siga lajbola* (follow the ball), *a la bola* (on the ball), *duro* (hard), and most of all *fibra*, which is the best translation of our own word "pep."

Coach Root is not using the huddle system, and for a very good reason which he relates to us:

The argumentative powers of the Mexican youth far surpass those of young Americans. There is not a university student here who could not stand on his feet and make a fiery impromptu political speech. A huddle would be a small edition of the Chamber of Deputies, and fifteen seconds is far too short a time to discuss in detail the relative merits of a

P. & A. photograph

Coach Root and an Earnest Pupil

formación A, uno ocho and a *formación derecha, cuatro nueve.*

However, if the crowds at the Estadio increase progressively, it may be necessary to adopt the huddle, tho I hope not, for I have always thought that a quarterback could choose his plays much more effectively out of the huddle than in. Then, too, the barking of the signals adds much to the spirit of the game.

RETURNING to Mr. Starr-Hunt's article in *Every Week Magazine*, we are told, regarding Mr. Root's success in his search for players:

He found a remarkable athlete, Manuel Landa, right-end, who in the Mississippi game last year established an intercollegiate record by snaring seventeen forward passes. Landa is twenty years old, is six feet three inches in height, and weighs 182 pounds. He is an engineering student, and has two more years. He is a shot-putter in track, and a center in basketball.

Landa would be a credit to nearly any college football team in the United States. He is a deadly and aggressive tackler. Harkness, Louisiana quarter-back, who, incidentally, is a leading quarter of the South, commented after the 1929 Louisiana-Mexico game, that Landa had tackled him harder than anybody else had ever done. After the season last year, his first season, incidentally, Landa received mention by many American sports writers. He has a pleasing personality, and speaks excellent English fluently.

Another find that Root made, was Louis Mendez, 200-pound tackle, six feet two inches tall, whom the coach picked out of a group of medical students.

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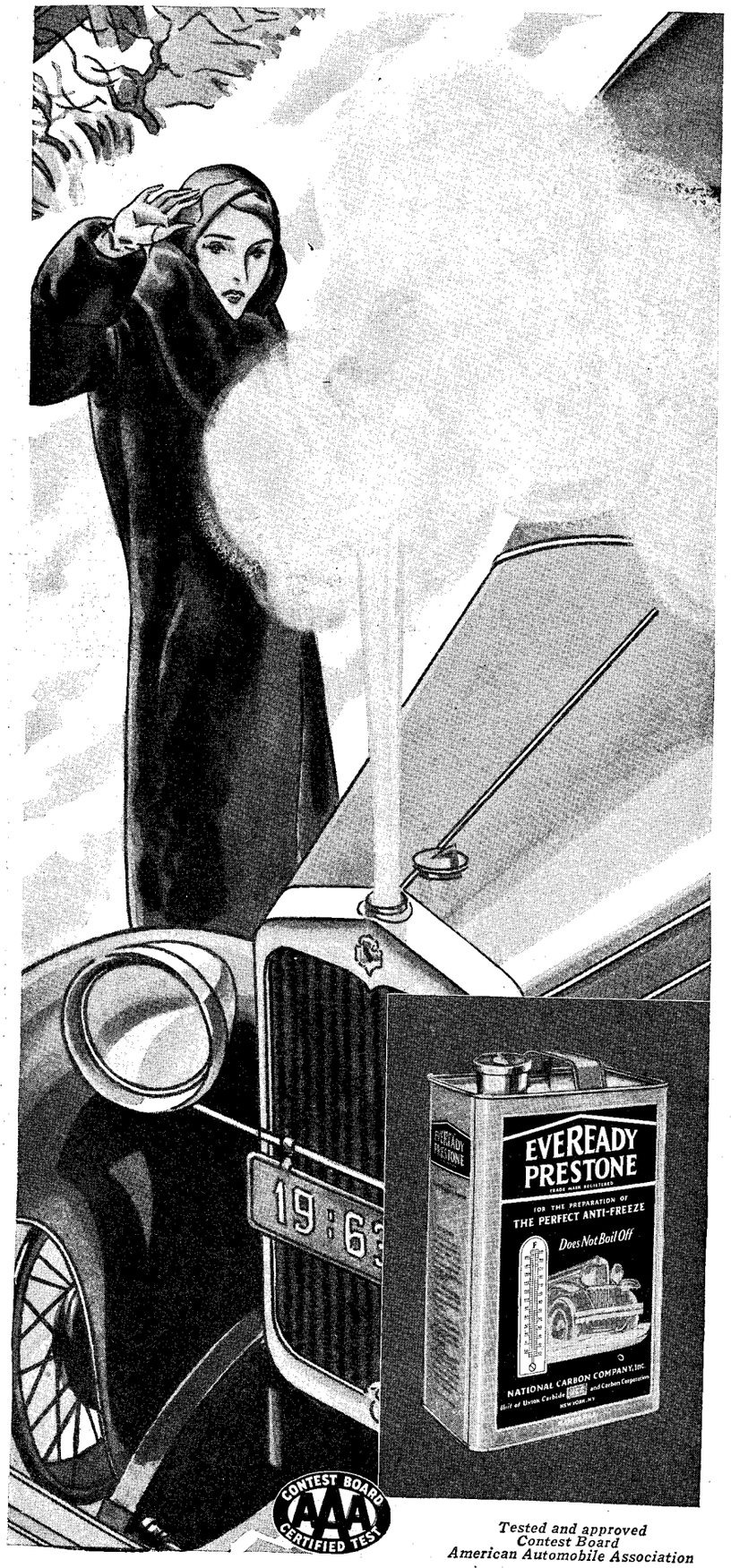
DO YOU DRIVE A STEAMER?



Tested and approved
Contest Board
American Automobile Association

YOU'LL see them on cold winter days — cars trailing a white cloud behind them, or parked at the curb and spurting it into the air. "Steamers" — their radiators empty, or *frozen!* Don't run that risk with *your* car — it's too costly, and too easy to avoid. This winter, protect your car, once and for all, with Eveready Prestone, the ONE-SHOT anti-freeze.

Eveready Prestone minds its own business, which is to be on the job and give complete protection every minute. For your own peace-of-mind, safeguard that valuable investment — your car — with the same anti-freeze that the Byrd Antarctic Expedition used. They radioed from Antarctica: "Eveready Prestone meets all manufacturer's claims. . . ."

Scientific research has now developed Eveready Prestone to a point where it offers even greater satisfaction than that which more than a million motorists enjoyed last year. The new Eveready Prestone is *green* in color, so that it can be readily identified.

Eveready Prestone is economical, because one filling lasts all winter. It is undiluted—a can of *concentrated safety.* Compared with other anti-freezes, a considerably smaller quantity is required. For those who live in the South and other moderate climates, it is available in small-sized cans.

Avoid that frenzied last-minute rush at a cold snap. Go to your dealer or garage-man today. Have him prepare your car for winter, taking the simple precautions necessary to make the cooling-system water-tight. Do it today — Eveready Prestone is always in tune with the temperature.

The Eveready Hour, radio's oldest commercial feature, is broadcast every Tuesday evening at nine (Eastern standard time) from WEAF over a nation-wide N. B. C. network of 27 stations.

NATIONAL CARBON CO., INC.

General Offices: New York, N. Y.

Unit of Union Carbide UCC *and Carbon Corporation*

9 POINTS OF SUPERIORITY

1. Gives complete protection.
2. Does not boil off.
3. Positively will not damage cooling-system.
4. Will not heat up a motor.
5. Circulates freely at the lowest operating temperatures.
6. Will not affect paint, varnish or lacquer finishes.
7. Non-inflammable. 8. Odorless.
9. Economical—one filling lasts all winter.

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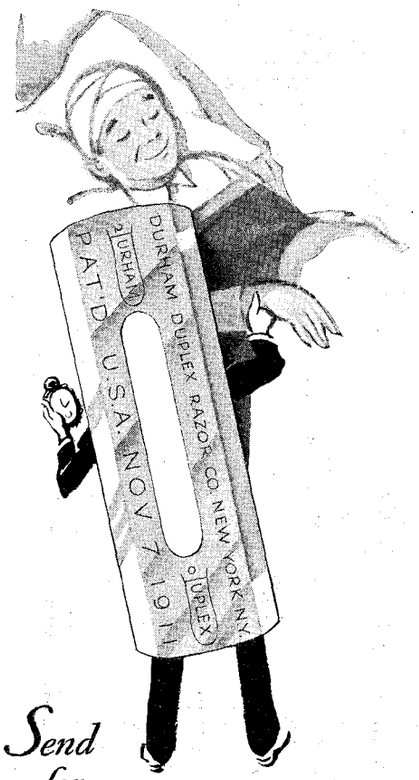
SICK OF BLADE PROMISES?



Send for

DOC DURHAM

with his hollow ground Blade

GO AHEAD—if you must. Try every blessed razor and blade on the market. Then, when your head's in a whirl, let Durham-Duplex blades restore your faith in humanity and give you something to swear *by*, not *at*.

Durham-Duplex blades are better now than ever. The latest output are a revelation in long-lasting keenness. Their hollow-ground edges are the finest in over twenty years . . . and that's saying plenty!

Package of 5 Blades 50c or get a razor and one blade for a quarter at your dealers or DURHAM-DUPLEX RAZOR CO., Jersey City, New Jersey. *Canadian address 50 Pearl Street, Toronto.*

Name.....

Address.....

Present this coupon to your dealer or send to Durham-Duplex Razor Co., Jersey City, N.J. with 25c and get a genuine Durham-Duplex razor and blade.

DURHAM-DUPLEX
THE RAZOR WITH THE BLADES MEN SWEAR BY—NOT AT

Bobby Uses a Sand Wedge Now and "Calamity Jane" Has a Rival

THE weirdest golfing implement ever seen at time-scarred old Hoylake makes its appearance and English eyes bulge as Bobby Jones prepares to use it.

It is "a formidable weapon with a rhinoceros-hornlike projection jutting obliquely downward from the hind side of the blade," according to George Trevor, who describes it in *The Sportsman*. It looks, this writer continues, "like a cross between a pick and a shovel."

For the great Bobby has gone into the

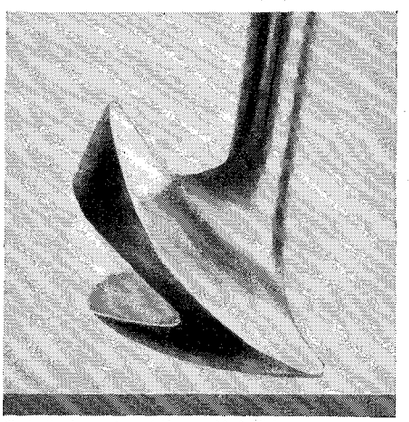


Illustration by courtesy of Abercrombie & Fitch

It Robs Sand Traps of Terror

sand. He does now and then, you know, just like Joe Duffer—only not so often, which is one of the differences between the two of them.

It is during this year's British Open at Hoylake, which Bobby is to win. He is coming up to the sixteenth green, and the sixteenth at Hoylake, Mr. Trevor reminds us, is a cruel 532-yard hole—"trap-tortured fairway flanked by tough fibered whins."

All out for the birdie 4 which he needs to offset earlier lapses, says Mr. Trevor, "Mr. Jones throws his muscular shoulders into a bludgeoning brassie shot. The ball breaks a bit to the left, rolls down the steep bank of the plateau green, and nozles into a bunker.

"Sand gobbles it up. Mr. Jones's frown deepens. His American friends are muttering unprintable things. They realize that he will be lucky to get a 5."

But the "Emperor Jones" is equal to the occasion. Thus:

"My sand wedge, please," says Bobby, turning toward his Scottish caddie, adding, by way of explanation, "That extra heavy niblick with the steel fin."

Thus armed, Mr. Jones settles his feet firmly in the deep sand. That grotesque niblick flashes as it catches the sun—a rare visitor to foggy Hoylake. Out pops the ball garlanded in sand; it plumps on the green so close to the cup that the gallery squeals as the rubber core rolls around the rim, finally sitting down contentedly three inches from the lip!

That recovery clinched the British Open title for Mr. Jones; that ugly duckling of a club delivered the coup de grâce.

The gallery, "scrupulously well-behaved

TOO MUCH ACID

makes stomach sour causes sluggishness

AFTER lunch, do you always feel refreshed and energetic as you should? Or does that feeling of sluggishness follow your meal?

If any of your meals slow you down—make you feel bloated or cause gas or a sour stomach, it's usually the sign of too much acid.

Excess acid is at the bottom of so much poor digestion. Food ferments in the stomach; there is pain and distress after eating. Biliousness and sick headaches are often due to the same cause. The tongue becomes coated and the breath may be bad. Bowels become sluggish and waste is held too long. There may be frequent colds. You never feel as well as the one whose digestive system is properly alkaline.

Phillips' Milk of Magnesia provides the needed alkali to correct an acid condition. A spoonful neutralizes many times its volume of acid. It soothes the stomach. It is good for the bowels. Authorities say it is the ideal antacid for men, women and children.

Get the genuine with the signature of Chas. H. Phillips on label and wrapper. It's always a liquid—never a tablet.

PHILLIPS'

Milk of Magnesia

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heretofore, after the fashion of English golf crowds, now hummed with whispered inquiry. Every one wanted to know what manner of weapon had extricated Bobby from chancery."

There's quite a story behind the sand wedge, we are told as the account runs on:

"Cut back" to the Savannah Open last March, when Horton Smith nosed out Mr. Jones by a single stroke. Those two great golfers, tousle-haired Georgia amateur and curly-headed Missouri professional, roomed together during the Savannah tournament. It was there that Smith showed Mr. Jones the novel niblick that was later to strike the telling blow at Hoylake.

"I've bought the rights to this club from a Texas rancher who, as a hobby, dabbles with golf inventions," explained Horton. "I call it a sand wedge. It's the niftiest antidote for bunkers you ever saw."

Mr. Jones tested the new-fangled contraption, found it just what the doctor ordered, and added a sand wedge to a kit already brimming over with fifteen clubs of assorted varieties.

THE sand wedge is a deep-faced niblick weighing twenty-five ounces, says Mr. Trevor, proceeding to a description of the implement:

Its identifying feature is a thick steel fin or flange, projecting outward and downward from the upper edge of the rear surface of the blade. This wedge keeps the weight low and directly behind the point of contact. It reminds one of the spur on the leg of a gamecock. Indeed this weapon flies at its enemy, sand, as viciously as a bantam rooster claws at its rival of the sawdust pit.

The abnormally wide striking surface is concave, forming a scoop which digs deep under the ball, literally shoveling it onto the green. The face of the blade slants inward from the upper and lower edges toward a center rib to make a "dihedral angle," in aviation parlance.

It is as tho you had a two-headed niblick, the rear fin imparting a sledge-hammer punch to the forward or striking blade. Due to the low center of gravity of this underslung weapon, the full force of the blow is applied beneath the ball, shoving it from its sandy burrow. Lord Carnarvon could have used this excavator.

In the ordinary bunker explosion shot, you aim at a point in the sand just behind the ball, drive the blade deeply home, and literally blast the ball out by means of concussion. The grains of sand are comprest, transmitting the shock to the ball and forcing it upward. Hence the term "explosion."

With the sand wedge, you literally throw the club head at the ball. The vee-dished blade, buttressed by that wedge-shaped rear fin, scoops up the ball, steam-shovel fashion, and deposits it on the green.

NO protests against Mr. Jones's use of the sand wedge at Hoylake have come to the writer's ears. As for the U. S. G. A., it is biding its time, we understand, watching the new club in play, before either approving or disapproving it.

This contrivance, "grotesque as it looks to eyes accustomed to the conventional in clubs, seems clearly within the law governing 'mechanical substitutes,'" according to Mr. Trevor's view of the matter.

Wait a minute, mother!

Are you giving her all the extra "sunshine" that spoon will hold?

It's not cod-liver oil you are giving her, you know — not really. It's straight, strong bones, and sound even teeth, and rosy cheeks, and added protection from the winter ills you dread so much.

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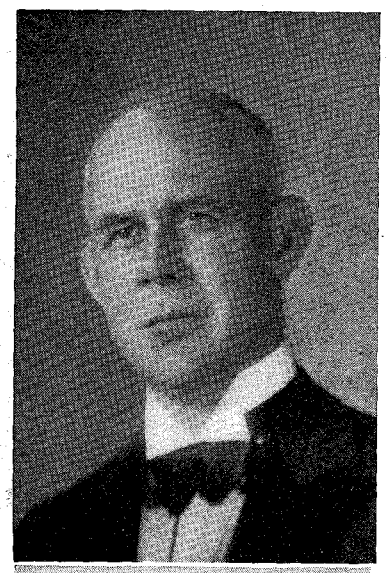

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"LOOK FOR THE FRAMED N. B. A. FRANCHISE"

Floodlight Football: a New Thrill for the Campus

A GENTLEMAN in an opera hat, a bevy of ladies in evening gowns and fur wraps, with jeweled-heeled shoes. Strange doings for a football game, but stranger yet to come.

Fairweather, the doughty little quarterback, is scrambling down the field, an actor on a stage, "sharply defined against a velvet-black curtain of darkness." He is in a mighty hurry to get under a long pass that is hurtling to earth. He has it—almost. Then—

Flash! Boom!

And he has lost it, thanks to an overzealous newspaper photographer who has set off his flashlight in Fairweather's face, willing to spoil a good play to get a picture.

But the fans won't stand for this. They demand revenge, we learn from J. P. Abramson in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

"Throw 'em out!" echoes the cry from the grand stand.

After that, and a few firm words from the officials, there are no more flashlights, and all goes well once more.

In a word—our old autumnal friend, football, has taken to sitting up late and burning the "midnight oil." We are at the Polo Grounds in New York, watching Oglethorpe University, of Atlanta, trounce Manhattan College 19 to 0, under the floodlights. An excellent game, according to some observers, but not all.

Night football, like night baseball, bids fair to become an important part of American sports life. Some experts may complain that floodlights are inadequate. Other experts are on hand to vow that the artificial lights leave little or nothing to be desired.

But on this one point there is general agreement: It is primarily an early season game. In November the nights are nippy—altho some brave them—and it's just as well to play during the sun-warmed daylight hours, or else go indoors—and a lot of the night-time gridiron contests are taking place under cover.

AND here is something else on which nearly every one seems agreed. Whatever night football's absolute merits or demerits may be, it is certainly a picturesque spectacle.

Lawrence Perry, for example, found some things to criticize in the night game as exemplified in the meeting between Drake College, of Des Moines, and the University of Oregon, of Eugene, on Soldier Field, Chicago, where Oregon won by 14 to 7. Yet, writing for the Consolidated Press Association, he granted it "pictorially dramatic values."

Remarkable difference of opinion crops out in the many debates over night football. Is it desirable? Is it destined to

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endure? It's here to stay, the New York *Telegram* concedes, adding, however, that players, coaches, and spectators at the Manhattan-Oglethorpe game had nothing good to say for it, at least for that particular sample of it. In *The World*, Dick Williams complains that, altho the lights were as bright as possible, the game "was played in a murky haze" and that "the field was particularly dark in the middle sections, and when one of the teams moved the play into that sector, the curious had to wait until some runners came in with reports of what was going on." Mr. Williams adds the definite prediction that this sport will not last. In *The Sun*, however, Will Wedge takes a much more optimistic view. Admitting that sunlight adds something to football that arcs can never supply, he nevertheless assures us that the lighting "was amply sufficient for the fans in the farthest reaches of the stands to see the game plainly, and the players were able to follow the white buckskin football just as easily as they would have followed a tan pigskin in the daytime."

But the most vigorous criticism—not to say denunciation—of night football, has come from a coach, W. W. Roper of Princeton. If American colleges adopt night football on a large scale, "they may as well say good-night to football." Thus Herbert S. Allan outlines his objections in the New York *Evening Post*, where we read:

"Forcing college boys to play football at night is bound to injure their health, Roper declared. "In the first place, it is a strain on the eyes because of the unequal distribution of light in different parts of the field. It also upsets their routine of living. They must postpone their dinner until after the game, and go to bed on top of a heavy meal, with the result that they do not enjoy a restful sleep."

But Mr. Roper's brother coaches do not all agree with him. There's Bert Bell of Temple, where they play at night, for example, who retorts, as quoted by Raymond A. Hill in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin:*

"If night football is brutal, then what term would you apply to early October afternoon games?

"Roper certainly doesn't bother about statistics when he goes about making rash statements. Otherwise he would not be so quick to condemn.

"I wonder which Roper honestly would think best for his own boy. A night game, which is both cool and comfortable for the players, or a scorching afternoon battle where the sizzling sun boils seven to twelve pounds out of a man.

"Personally, I'll take the night battles under those circumstances. And I'll stick to them until sweltering weather disappears and it is cool enough to play in the afternoons."

Other coaches, too, are quoted in praise of floodlight football.

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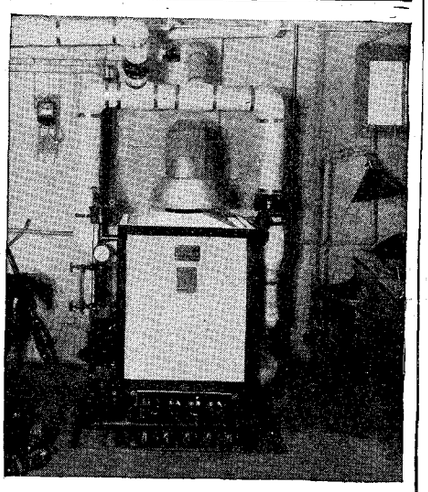

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MOTORING AND AVIATION

Magic Carpets for American Travelers

A NEW magic carpet that whisks its masters across the continent in thirty-six hours is fast becoming a reality, the Associated Press tells us, as "three planes from the East and two from the West, laden with mail and passengers," drop out of the darkness to land at Kansas City.

In New York one morning, in Kansas City that evening to spend the night in a hotel, and in Los Angeles the next evening—such is the schedule of the new New York-Los Angeles, all-air, thirty-six-hour passenger and mail service of Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., a combination of T. A. T.-Maddux and Western Air Express.

Thus the continent is narrowed once again, and the "spider web" of the American air map becomes more intricate.

One important strand of this American "spider web" rivals one of the most publicized lines in the world—the one which carries passengers from London across the Channel to Paris. The American rival is the comparatively recent New York, Philadelphia and Washington Airway, which supplies hourly daylight service between the cities named. In the hourly service field this line, which is said to be carrying more passengers than the famous London-Paris service, is a pioneer.

The inauguration of the new transcontinental service at its eastern terminal was sponsored by such aviation notables as Miss Amelia Earhart and Colonel Lindbergh. But the take-off of planes with passengers and mail from airports in Los Angeles and Newark was attended by so little excitement that the New York *Herald Tribune* was moved to comment:

A thirty-six-hour passenger service between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans is just another of those things which a few years ago were wild impossibilities and to-day are inaugurated with hardly a ripple of excitement beyond that which the industrious press agent can supply.

The new transcontinental air service cuts twelve hours, more or less, from the flying schedule between New York and Los Angeles.

This is not enough to save any "working" time; but it enables the traveler to substitute one night in a hotel for the two nights which he has heretofore spent on Pullmans.

People differ as to the relative pleasure or discomfort of air travel, but those who use planes at all will probably agree that the additional hour or two each day in the air is more than compensated for by the avoidance of two nights in a train.

More than that, successful operation of a transcontinental passenger route in two daytime jumps will open the way for a regular twenty-four-hour operation—making the trip in one day and one night—as soon as it is felt that night flying has reached the point where it can be used on passenger lines as it is now used on the mail routes.

Probably enough experience has been gained with lighted airways to make the thing technically feasible to-day; but it is dangerous to make haste too quickly, and the public will doubtless require a little more education in the art before it enjoys flying all day and all night for twenty-four hours on end.

But the service will come next year, or the year after; in time people will accustom themselves to it, life will be stept up to adjust itself to new conditions, and ultimately the curious will try to reconstruct for themselves those quaint days when it took thirty-six hours to get just from one coast to the other.

A more detailed description of the new line and the beginning of its operations is supplied by the New York *World:*

Flying in three sections and bucking a boisterous wind from the west, America's first all-airplane mail and passenger service across the continent was launched from the Newark airport by Transcontinental and

Wide World photograph

Every Hour, on the Hour: All Aboard One of the Busy Ten-Passenger Air Buses from New York to Philadelphia and Washington

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Western Air, Inc. It will ply regularly between New York and Los Angeles on a thirty-six-hour schedule including one night layover at Kansas City.

The first plane, piloted by H. G. Andrews, senior pilot of the line, which is jointly operated by Transcontinental Air Transport and Western Air Express, took off at 8:10 with six passengers and eight seventy-five-pound bags of mail. The second, another Wasp-motored Ford, with Carl Rach at the controls, followed it into the air at 8:25, and the third, a single-motored Fokker transport, left ten minutes later.

In the second plane were seven pay passengers, four booked all the way through to Los Angeles. They were B. F. Mahoney, Ivor Montagne, N. S. Nelson, Robb Mills, W. B. Goodman, Douglas MacKay, and A. Shaw.

The last plane to take off carried no passengers but had four sacks of mail and was to take on additional cargo at the line's regular stops.

These include Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Columbus, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Similar sections of the new route were inaugurated yesterday from Los Angeles east and in both directions out of Kansas City.

In the first plane leaving Newark were Postmaster-General Brown, Harris W. Hanshue, president of Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc.; Earl B. Wadsworth, superintendent of Air Mail; Amelia Earhart and Louise Thaden, two of this country's best-known airwomen, and J. Cheever Cowdin, polo player and director of the new line.

The latter expected to fly only as far as Philadelphia, the two women to Pittsburgh, Mr. Brown to Columbus, Mr. Wadsworth to Kansas City, and Mr. Hanshue possibly all the way to the Pacific Coast, where he lives.

Charles A. Lindbergh, technical adviser of the line, who made a survey flight of the heretofore unflown part of the route from New York to Columbus, flew up from his home near Princeton in Mrs. Lindbergh's biplane to see the inaugural planes off. Charles S. (Casey) Jones and Maj. E. H. Brainard, of the Curtiss-Wright Flying Service, were also present.

Now we return to the New York, Philadelphia and Washington Airway and its hourly service. Gene Vidal and Paul Collins, two well known aviators, are the originators of this plan, which in two months, we are told, has built up a remarkable success for itself. With Vidal and Collins is associated Miss Amelia Earhart.

This service enjoyed almost instantaneous success, as this report in the New York *Times* shows:

All world records for travel over a regularly established air-line were broken during the first ten days of operation, according to figures made public by officials of the company. These show a total of 1,557 pay passengers carried and a 95 per cent. completion of scheduled trips.

"Americans are apt to think of the air-passenger movement across the English Channel as a high-water mark in air transport," the announcement says, "but the statistics of a well-known trade journal show the total passenger movement for all companies across the Channel in 1928 was 43,179, an average of 118 a day as

THE EXPECTANT MOTHER

SHOULD, BY ALL MEANS, KNOW THESE FACTS ABOUT SQUIBB'S DENTAL CREAM

for it is the only type of dentifrice that brings these special benefits to protect the teeth of motherhood

DURING pregnancy, a woman's teeth are unusually susceptible to decay—due, first, to the demands upon the lime stores of her body and, second, to the presence of germ acids in the mouth. Correct food, including the necessary vitamins and mineral salts, and the regular use of Squibb's Dental Cream, will aid in combating decay.

Years ago, physicians and dentists began to advise expectant mothers to use Milk of Magnesia as a mouth wash. How natural that today an increasing number of both professions consider Squibb's Dental Cream a valuable aid during pregnancy.

It is 50% Squibb's Milk of Magnesia. Each time you brush your teeth with Squibb's *you combat germ acids,* even where your tooth-brush fails to reach.

One of the most vital parts of the mouth is the thin margin of tissue where the gums join the teeth. It is called The Danger Line because it is a real point of danger for everybody. Here pyorrhea starts. Here, also, occurs the gingival third decay—so prevalent during pregnancy.

Squibb's affords the delicate gum margin wonderful protection. It definitely soothes irritation and helps keep your gums firm and sound. Protects against pyorrhea—for as long as The Danger Line is healthy, pyorrhea will not begin.

How beautifully Squibb's cleans the teeth—and so safely. It contains no grit, no astringents, nothing which might injure the delicate gum edge. Use Squibb's every day. Your teeth and gums will keep so much more attractive and healthy. For you'll be giving them the safest of care.

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compared with 155 a day on the New York, Philadelphia and Washington line."

Since this early success there has been no let-down. A later report for seven days showed 1,202 passengers carried during the period, an average of about 172 a day. In the first month of operation there were more than 5,000 passengers—on one day as many as 242.

According to Franklin Jordan, writing in the Boston *Evening Transcript*, Collins and Vidal met while working together with T. A. T. and during their spare hours they not only dreamed but worked out plans for an air-transport line. They determined the best length of run—about 200 miles. Reading on:

They sat up nights reading statistics on the amount of travel between various cities 200 miles apart where the terrain between, the location of airports, the weather and other factors all seemed most suited.

New York and Washington fitted neatly into the scheme. About this time, they discovered that the Ludingtons of Philadelphia would be glad to finance the idea.

Then "working backward," as Vidal remarked, they figured how many trips a day they would have to make to keep their operating and overhead charges to a reasonable cost per trip, and after all this was done they determined how much they could afford to pay for their tri-motor planes and then looked about for some one to build them. Cord, of automobile fame, was agreeable and the Lycoming-powered Stinson one-pilot, ten-passenger tri-motor transport came into being, ready for service night flying, radio equipment and all.

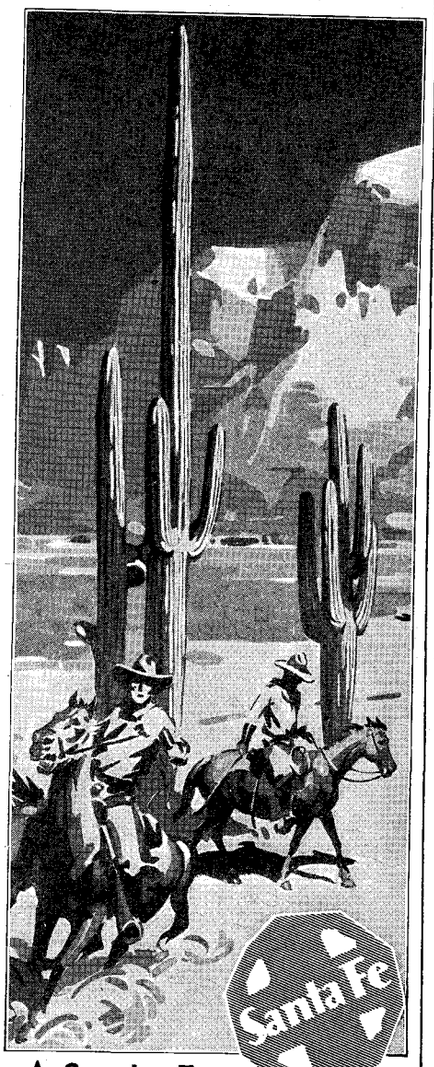
Thus every hour, on the hour, service started. Only in one respect have Vidal and Collins departed from the principles of other forms of transportation. This is in respect to advertising and selling the line to the public. They have, in effect, said, "We'll run a first-class line and it's up to the public to support it."

The joint effort of T. A. T.-Maddux and W. A. E. leads Lauren D. Lyman to tell us in the New York *Times* that "the air-transport systems of the United States appear to be assuming something like permanent form with a grouping of many lines under a few strong companies." Speaking first of the past and present efforts of the component parts of Transcontinental and Western Air, this writer tells us that for two years now Western Air has operated a daily service over the 1,400-mile stretch between Los Angeles and Kansas City, making the trip regularly in thirteen hours or under. By adding another thirteen-hour operation, between New York and Kansas City, the new transcontinental service was made possible, and one official is quoted as saying:

"As soon as we have night flying on this line we will put passengers and mail across the country in twenty-four hours."

This company [the *Times* article continues] is of added interest because its formation marks the entrance of Pittsburgh Aviation Industries in the transport field.

Formed about three years ago by a group



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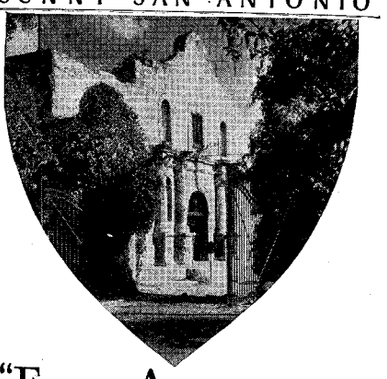

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of Pittsburgh financiers and manufacturers representing such organizations as Westinghouse Airbrake and Pittsburgh Plate Glass, this company is developing airports in Pennsylvania and especially for Pittsburgh and has been looking about carefully for affiliations that will be sound and permanent.

THE original air rail "set-up" of T. A. T.-Maddux "will still be continued, so that passengers who desire can leave New York in the early evening on the Airways Limited of the Pennsylvania Railroad and go aboard the plane at Port Columbus the next morning, arriving that evening at Waynoka, Oklahoma, for another night train ride, this time on the Santa Fé," we are told as we read on:

Following closely upon the new "mid-continent" transcontinental comes the formation of a southern transcontinental under the egis of Aviation Corporation of Delaware through its operating company, American Airways, S. A. F. E. Division. This company has obtained the contract for carrying the mail between Atlanta and Los Angeles by way of Birmingham, Shreveport, Fort Worth and Dallas, El Paso, Tucson, Phœnix and Los Angeles through San Diego. It is certain that passengers will be carried as well as mail and express. Eastern Air Transport, which holds the mail contract between New York, Atlanta, and Miami, is now operating passenger planes between Glenn Curtiss Airport at North Beach and Richmond, and this service will be extended in time to Atlanta to connect with the third transcontinental.

Already N. A. T. contemplates a complete passenger service over its Dallas-Chicago division, thus knitting together the three systems. In the same manner Western Air through its lines under the Midcontinent banner and to Salt Lake, as well as between Pueblo and Cheyenne, will connect all three systems farther West.

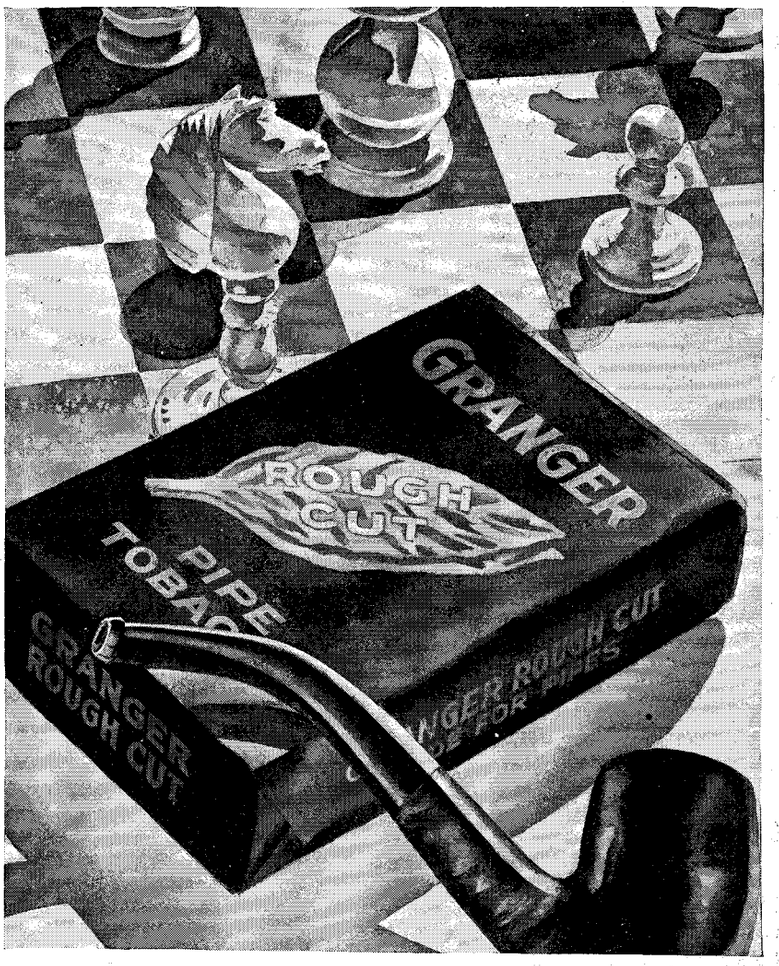
WHILE Western Air and T. A. T. have united in forming a third company, relates Mr. Lyman, the two parent organizations still keep their entity as both operating and holding companies. Moreover:

The operating companies on the northern tier have come together under United Aircraft and Transport. Starting with Boeing Air Lines, one of the original units in United, this airways system now includes the Varney Line between Salt Lake and Pasco, Washington, and N. A. T. between Chicago and Dallas and Chicago and New York. N. A. T. in turn has absorbed Stout Air Lines, operating between Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago.

And how business is going with these nation-wide lines is indicated by Mr. Lyman in another *Times* article:

T. A. T.-Maddux carried 5,169 passengers in August and 5,049 in July. The traffic (not all through) between New York and Los Angeles amounted to 2,571 passengers in August, as against 680 during the same month in 1929. The daily average over the transcontinental division of the system is 166 passengers.

It is not only on the long-distance lines that passenger traffic in this country is growing by leaps and bounds. Colonial



It's your move, Mr. Smoker!

Does your pipe-stem clog? Does your pipe smoke hot? Does the taste fall short of that rich "pipey" fragrance that old pipe-smokers insist on? Then, Mr. Smoker, it's your move!

For these are facts: Granger is "Rough Cut"... big shaggy flakes that burn slower, smoke cooler, leave a pipe cleaner. *And* Granger is made by Wellman's Method—an old-time tobacco-maker's secret that would sweeten any man's smoke.

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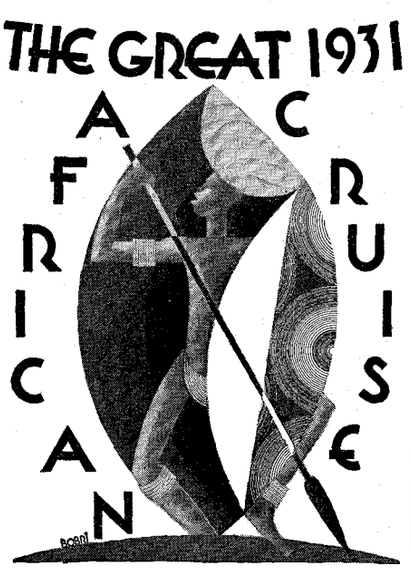

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Air Transport carried 1,348 passengers in August this year, as against 733 for the same month last year.

This figure is significant because Colonial has competition between New York and Boston that was wanting last year. New England and Western, with headquarters in Springfield, Massachusetts, operates a service which takes in Boston, Albany, and New York by way of Springfield. This service was started last May. During July 1,400 passengers rode over certain divisions of the line, and in August the system carried 1,600 passengers.

Four passenger air-lines taken at random out of a score of operating airways in the United States carried more than 11,000 passengers in August.

A compilation of the air-passenger records of all the air-lines in the country would make interesting reading for those who assert that this country is far behind Europe in air-passenger travel, or those who still claim that air transport for passenger travel is a matter of no great moment.

The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce reported 133,000 passengers on twenty-nine lines in six months.

Pan-American Airways, Inc., during July and August, which in the tropics is the "off" season for passenger flying, more than doubled its passenger mileage over the same period for 1929.

In July the planes of this international system carried 757 passengers, as against 581 for the year before, and in August 829 passengers flew on the Pan-American system, as against 568 for last August.

International Newsreel photograph

Three Notables Alight from the Air Bus

Miss Amelia Earhart (left), Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, and Major-General Fechet, Chief of the U. S. Army Air Corps, finish a quick ride between capital and metropolis.

VIEWING this expansion, and particularly the success of the hourly New York-Philadelphia-Washington service, the Washington *Star* is moved to declare that "the American public is unquestionably taking to the air." Reading on:

The Pan-American Airways, the largest in the world and a model of efficiency, has brought South America almost to the doorstep of North America. But it has been enabled to accomplish this great feat because of the rapidly growing appreciation by the public of the pleasant and time-saving elements in air travel. Three days in a well appointed plane now takes the place of almost three weeks by boat in the South American trade, and time was never more valuable than it is now in this fast-traveling civilization.

It is now possible for the American air traveler to go almost anywhere he desires by this modern means of transportation. Plane services span the United States, and more will go into operation as soon as the demand is shown.

The writing is in the sky, and it will not be long before supremacy will rest where it belongs in the birthplace of the art of flying.

Vision of Steel Highways

EXPERIMENTS in new materials for road-building seem to be not only fashionable but likely to yield useful results.

Recently we quoted an account of the use of cotton cloth as a binder in highway asphalt. Now so different a material as steel is being advocated as a foundation. The American Highway Educational Bureau, Washington, declares this to be the latest development in prospect in highway engineering. According to the view of road builders, who have given the new development close study, the steel-based road, we are assured, heralds the coming of the real super-highway.

To quote a statement issued by the bureau:

The motoring public, long familiar with unsightly cracks in rigid road surfaces, and the rutting and shoving of the softer types, may now have roads that will be at all times smooth, that, according to estimates, will last several times longer than pavements now in use, and over which traffic may move with increased safety at a speed ranging between 60 to 100 miles an hour.

ON this, *The Iron Age* (New York) comments as follows:

The first test road embodying this new steel construction is being built on a section of the Sangamon County, Illinois, highway system. As explained by engineers, the road will have a carefully rolled and prepared subgrade on which the steel base and curb will be laid. Next will follow a mastic sand cushion upon which will be placed a layer of brick, with an asphaltic filler poured into the interstices between the brick.

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The result, it is declared, will be an indestructible base with a smooth riding surface built into the structure with sufficient flexibility to meet all changes in temperature without breaks or cracks on the surface.

The National Paving Brick Manufacturers' Association, in a statement on the subject, said that it is planned to use both plain and corrugated metal sheets, with curbs and stiffeners of various designs.

STEEL, says the Bureau's statement, is probably the most universally useful and important product of the world to-day, and it has always been a fond, even tho vague, dream, that eventually there might be highways of steel:

However, there were problems to be solved, such as construction, proper traction for traffic, cost and life. It is generally conceded that steel would afford a construction which would have many advantages as to load-bearing strength and ease of laying. But many felt that a steel road could not be built at a price within reason. Also, that it would be difficult to secure proper traction when traffic was placed directly on a steel wearing surface.

Steel engineers have attacked the problem, and by means of extensive research and tests have developed a type of steel base construction, which, used in connection with a proper surfacing material, would not only give an exceptionally strong highway, but would permit a wearing surface of some flexible type, such as asphalt, bituminous filled brick, etc., which would be ideal for the wheels of traffic.

The problem of initial cost of such superpavement has also been attacked by steel officials and engineers, and by using certain methods of construction developed in their tests, they have been able to get the cost down to a price comparable to other present day pavements of the higher types.

George F. Schlesinger, managing director of the Brick Association, mentioned above, is thus quoted in conclusion:

The last word in road-construction has not yet been written. Indeed, it may still be far in the distance, but the road with a steel foundation, topped with vitrified brick on a sand cushion, and held in place by a flexible binding material between the brick, certainly seems to have possibilities. It may be the answer to the motorist's quest for a road that has a smooth, resilient riding surface, and, best of all, a road that will make his gasoline tax and license fee investments well worth while.

Getting Your Number.—Is it a great problem for you to meet the demands made upon your check-book by your son and daughter who have just finished college?

Do you regret that you finally yielded to your son's demands for a car of his own? Are you firmly determined never to ride with him in it?

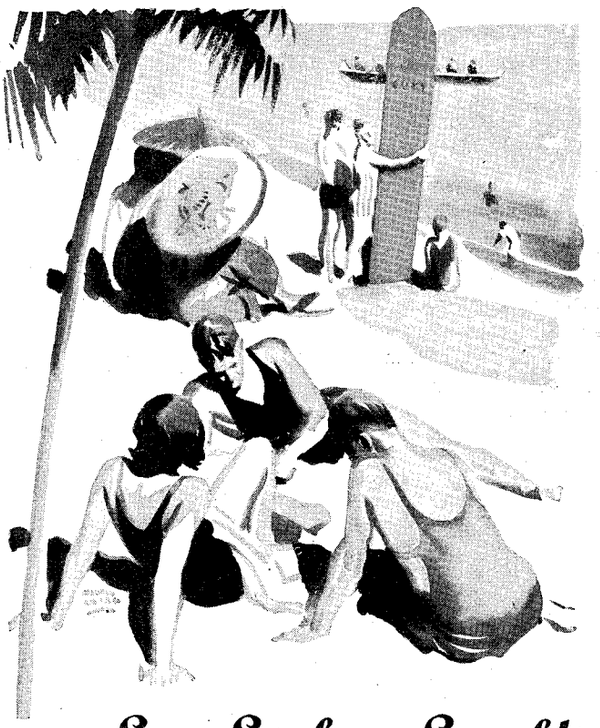
Are you convinced that your son is spending more than is good for him?

Are you sure that your daughter is smoking entirely too much?

Do you often wonder what they're coming to?

If so, thon you are all right—right up to the minute.

You are a modern father.—*London Opinion.*



Eager Sun-Seekers Establish Early Winter Season in Hawaii

WINTER-SEASON in Hawaii is a lengthy period which begins in Fall and continues through lovely Spring.

Once, New Year's Day opened the Islands' brilliant social-season. But tales recounted by early sun-seekers . . . those who came to revel in the rapture of holidays in settings different from anywhere else on Earth, brought others eager for the bizarre. Today the social stream is flowing in force before Thanksgiving, speeded by those who select the lovely late months for their vacations and who crave with tropic grandeur, the zest and sparkle of social contacts that glitter with Continental smartness.

The advantages of coming early include, of course, choicest reservations and the fun of aiding in the preparation of the season's social calendar. . . . Then there is the solemn majesty of Christmas under the tropic stars when windows blaze again in the palaces of departed Hawaiian kings, and golden nights are vibrant with the cadence of Yuletide carols intoned in palm-walled cathedrals beneath the roof of a velvet sky.

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"Get Out of Debt"

THAT BLUNT SPEECH of banker Black's, down in New Orleans, started a debate that hasn't ended yet.

It will be remembered that the Governor of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank tossed aside his prepared speech and electrified the astonished convention of the Investment Bankers Association with the assertion that what we need just now isn't more buying or spending or optimism or confidence, but just to pay our debts—"we can not have permanent prosperity when there is a load of debt around our necks."

And at once Mr. Black's blunt words were acclaimed on one hand as plain common sense, and assailed on the other as a mere paradoxical attempt to knock down straw men.

Of course, the discussion reveals again two fundamentally different ideas on the subject of thrift, which have been outlined more than once in recent months.

Let us read just a few sentences from this talk of Mr. Eugene R. Black, as quoted in the daily press:

I don't believe in platitudes.

I believe if we know and face conditions, we can solve them.

I do not agree with those who, in their optimism, are declaring that prosperity is right around the corner.

I do not agree with those who say that all that is needed in America is a return of confidence.

I do not agree with those who say that in America there must be no retrogression from the present high grade of living.

I believe other things are needed in America and in the world.

I believe first we have got to be just.

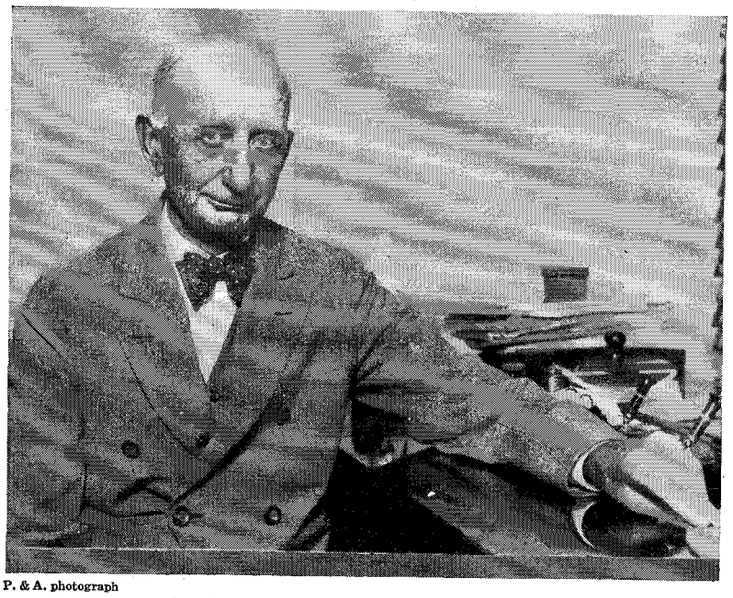
I believe we have to pay our debts.

To do that, I know we have to economize. We have been living in an automobile, a frigidaire, and a radio era, and have been sitting in the atmosphere of a Corona-Corona. We can not pay our debts and continue in that atmosphere.

We can not have permanent prosperity when there is a load of debt around our necks.

A mortgage on the home destroys the peace of the fireside. If the mortgages on our farms in America were paid, there would be no farm problem.

If American business had a secondary reserve as the banks of America have, there would be very little business problems.



P. & A. photograph

"We Have to Pay Our Debts—'

To insure permanent prosperity, says banker Eugene R. Black, thus starting a hot debate, which is summarized on this page.

"NOTHING namby-pamby" about this, comments the New York *World*. It is a homely gospel, continues the New York paper, nevertheless, "a little more of this homespun doctrine might bring us all to our senses." "The economy that Mr. Black urges is not the hoarding of money, but the use of good judgment in spending it," says the Troy *Times;* "through that, American prosperity will be placed on a secure foundation."

Of course, there is an element of exaggeration in Governor Black's advice, admits the New York *Journal of Commerce*—"if we literally paid off all our mortgages and debts, not only would our investment bankers be left high and dry, but our methods of doing business would have to be revolutionized." But the root of the difficulty, continues this daily, lies in the existence of overborrowing:

A mortgage on the home is no source of distress to a man who is able fully to find the interest to cover it and gradually to repay his obligation.

A mortgage on a producing property that can be comfortably carried in bad times as well as in good ones, is an asset, not a liability.

The trouble arises because of the lack of a reserve in unencumbered property and income sufficient to protect the debtor against the pressure of emergencies.

Unfortunately, when individuals are encouraged to borrow beyond their means they are tempted to live beyond their means, with the result that, when bad times come, they have not accumulated any surplus to tide them over the emergency, while the burden of debt remains unimpaired.

A farmer carrying a too heavy mortgage, a business man with bank credits out of relation to his free assets, or a worker who has pledged his income by buying on the instalment plan are all prone to overestimate the amount of free income actually available for buying.

The admonition to lower living standards as a means to reduce indebtedness is anathema to many people who appear to regard such advice as an assault upon legitimate human strivings. It is, of course, nothing of the sort, but merely a familiar warning to live within one's income. Correctly interpreted, this simply means to restrict borrowing to sums that can be repaid if and when necessary, and not to confuse debts with income. Standards of living based upon unsound spending habits can, in the nature of the case, endure only a little while, but while they last they may inflict immense harm upon the entire industrial structure of a country by creating an illusion of wealth and prosperity that is belied by the facts.

BUT in other journalistic quarters there is mighty little patience with Governor Black's advice. Since "no sensible person" advocates repudiating just debts or spending wastefully or beyond one's means, it seems to the Chicago *Daily News* that "Mr. Black was belaboring straw men set up by himself." And the Chicago daily protests:

There is no necessity whatever for any general lowering of the national standard of living. Those who think otherwise have presented no evidence in support of their pessimistic views. They have indulged, not in platitudes, perhaps, but in fallacies and paradoxes, which, in the circumstances, are distinctly worse than platitudes.

The Wall Street Journal wonders whether Governor Black "is prepared to say that going into debt has really been a detriment to the American people"—

Take, for instance, the matter of homes, which he mentions.

Has there been any greater blessing than the building and loan associations, which have lent billions of dollars to millions who would never otherwise have had the means to build? Nearly $8,000,000,000 is now invested in mortgage loans by these associations, whose membership exceeds 12,000,000.

The facility with which people have thus become property owners has been the germ of their desire to possess the other comforts of life.

Because some excesses and abuses have taken place is no proof that the whole course of our advancement has been wrong.

Governor Black says that what is needed in American

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business to-day is not confidence but courage. But surely courage lies in going forward, not backward.

The American emblem is an eagle, not a crab.

If Mr. Black has instalment buying in mind, the New York *Herald Tribune* would like to refer him to the vast amount of evidence—twice summarized in articles in The Literary Digest in recent weeks—showing that instalment credit has successfully met the test of business depression, and has been a mighty factor in building up the expansion of American business in the last decade. *The Herald Tribune* has little patience with what it calls Mr. Black's "mistaken remedy"—

"A mortgage on the home," says Mr. Black, "destroys the peace of the fireside."

That depends on the size of the mortgage.

And what about the lack of any fireside at all without it? A reasonable degree of indebtedness is not only necessary to the creation of the average home but a stimulus to the industry and frugality of its inmates. Take from them the decencies and comforts which they can obtain in this manner, and you not only reduce their purchasing power but their contribution to social progress.

The "Back-to-Barter" Idea

Among the various suggestions that are put forward as possible aids to business recovery is that of the international bartering of products of which various countries have surpluses.

It is said that Federal officials at Washington have been approached on the matter. In particular, according to the New York *Times*, an authoritative proposal has come from British private sources to trade rubber for cotton, while another equally authoritative overture has come from Japanese private sources for the exchange of silk for cotton. And similar suggestions, it seems, have been made in connection with Brazilian coffee and Cuban sugar.

Official Washington, so we read in *The Times*, is willing to be shown. One unnamed gentleman in high position is quoted as calling attention to certain difficulties involved:

1. The question of interference with normal trade.
2. The problem of storage.
3. The problem of ultimate consumption.

It was pointed out that if the United States took 1,000,000 bags of coffee from Brazil, the coffee eventually would have to be disposed of, and in the process there might be interference with the normal trade of coffee importers and distributers, which would be particularly severe if price-cutting were indulged in as a stimulus to consumption.

Also, if a large stock of coffee, rubber, silk, or other commodities were accumulated, it could not be disposed of immediately, because of a glutted market. It would be extremely expensive to store such

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New England Gas & Electric . . .	5's of 1950

can be purchased at prices to yield from 5—7¼%.

As before, thoughtful investors who grasp this second opportunity to purchase sound debenture bonds such as the above, will reap the benefit of their foresight. These bonds enjoy an active market on the New York Curb Exchange.

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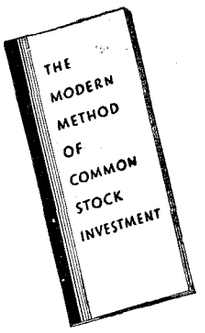

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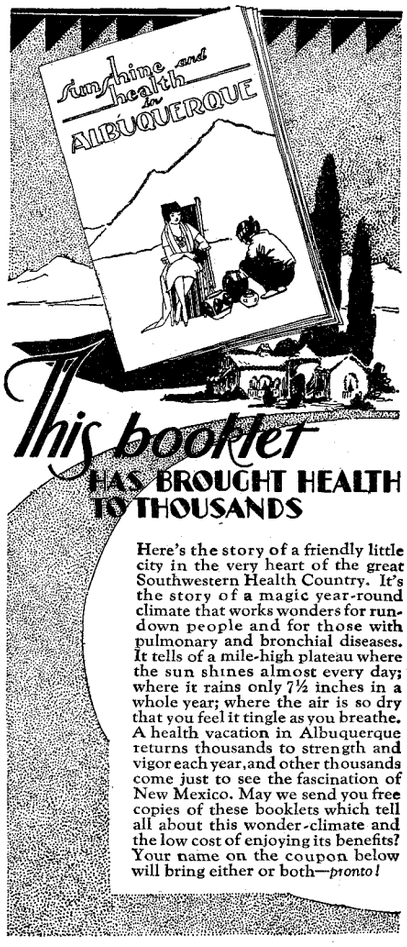
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stocks, and that expense would have to be borne by some one.

"THESE muddle-headed proposals" the New York *Journal of Commerce* finds it difficult to take seriously—

When there is a demand for wheat, silk, cotton or other commodities, there is no need to fear that they will not reach those who can use them.

If there is not such a demand, a system of barter will only put goods not wanted in one place in another place where they are as little welcome.

Occasionally a seller in desperation may take goods in lieu of cash, if he can do no better, and hope he may be able later to sell the goods. But again the process is incomplete. The goods have to be held stored until a market is discovered, and speculative losses may result.

Most of our present troubles have, as a matter of fact, grown out of our inability to recognize that international trade is nothing but an exchange of goods against goods.

Uncle Sam's Two Railroads

TWO railroads are operated by the United States Government—one pays, the other doesn't.

They are a long way apart, 50 degrees in latitude, and probably more than that in temperature.

Neither of them, remarks the New York *Times*, is much troubled with motor-vehicle competition.

One is the Panama railroad across the Isthmus. That one has been making money.

The other is in Alaska, connecting Seward and Fairbanks, and coming within 120 miles of the Arctic Circle. The Alaskan road showed a deficit of $918,760 in 1929. And yet, we read in *The Times*—

Perhaps the tourists will ultimately make the road pay. They are coming in increasing numbers.

The Mount McKinley National Park is a great attraction. For the present the management must depend upon new settlements and the development of coal-mines and minerals along the line, which, including branches, has a length of 555.8 miles.

Life may be pleasant in Alaska in spite of the cold and snows of winter. Take, for instance, Anchorage, "which rose amid the stumps of trees, and is now a thriving railroad town with pretty homes, stores, government shops, an electric lighting system, water-works, and one of the finest public schools in Alaska."

Passenger fares are 6 cents a mile in Alaska. Trains run twice a week each way in winter, and three times a week from May to September. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, the number of paying passengers carried was 53,177; freight tons, 94,123. Revenue from all sources was $1,165,910, cost of operation $2,084,673. However, the Alaska railroad was not built to be a bonanza.

And there follows a word about Uncle Sam's tropical railroad:

Built during the period of the gold rush to California, the Panama Railroad has always flourished.

In the first ten years of operation it carried $700,000,000 of specie and 300,000 bags of mail. Originally it followed the Chagres River from Gatun to Gamboa. Relocation became necessary with the building of the canal. Between Colon and Panama there are 47 miles of railway, but total trackage operated is 153 miles.

In the year ended June 30, 1929, the number of passengers carried was 645,882, and the net revenue from this source was $27,476.49. The net freight revenue was $311,192.23. It is an expensive railroad to operate.

Under private ownership the Panama Railroad would probably do much better.

The Poker Player as Business Man

THE story of a young poker player, who was not promoted, but was passed by in favor of another man by his employer, arouses the ire of Mr. C. R. Spencer of Afton, Iowa.

The original story was mentioned in Mr. W. G. Sibley's Chicago *Journal of Commerce* column, and so Mr. Spencer's protest appears as follows in the same place:

In the first place this young man said he knew how to play poker. That is saying that he was a good poker player, since only good players know how to play the game. And a good poker player has the following qualifications for almost any business:

He can estimate values.

He does not underestimate his opponent.

He is a most excellent judge of his fellowmen.

He takes no chances with the odds against him.

He does take chances with odds in his favor.

He is not to be fooled, but bases his calculations on careful study of the existing situation.

He never becomes impatient, but waits until the conditions favor him, and then acts promptly.

No man can do well in business or win in poker if he violates any of the above. But a man with the ability to win in poker can apply the same ability in business and make a go of it. For poker, like business, is not chance but rather a thing of science. History is full of men who drew poor cards, but played them well. The man who holds a pat hand may be beaten by a skilful player with a pair of treys. On the other hand no man may enter either business or poker without taking chances. We must gamble to a certain extent; the business man and the poker player must use the same ability if they are to win.

BUT these arguments failed to convince Mr. Sibley, who says in rebuttal:

Business is work. Poker is play.

The fundamental principle of business is exchanging honest service for profit. A winner at poker renders no service. He takes what he gets with no adequate return for the loser's money. Real life is not taking hazards. On the contrary, in business it is rendering service to one's fellow men for a reasonable profit. It is the very opposite to a gambling game in which one party loses both his time and money, and the other goes off with money he has not earned.

A world devoted to gambling would soon go to wreck. A world devoted to business

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builds prosperity, comfort, and happiness on well-defined and sound principles.

We are all suffering more or less to-day as a result of gambling in stocks.

Extension of Mass Finance

THE small-loan business, or "mass finance," has become as much a part of the American economic system as mass production, we read in a recent bulletin of the investment house of Dominick and Dominick.

The writer hears that one family out of every two in our industrial centers is believed to borrow money each year from one of the licensed small-loan institutions, which, by the way, do a $1,500,000,000 business each year with people of moderate means without the usual banking collateral. As we read:

In much the same way that mass production has brought countless manufactured articles that formerly were luxuries within the reach of the majority of people, mass finance has brought them credit facilities which they would otherwise be unable to enjoy.

It is based upon the realization that individuals, like industrial concerns, need credit and, furthermore, that it is economically sound to provide them with it. For credit, in the form of small loans, is a powerful factor in maintaining the purchasing power of the country's wage-earners.

To combat loan sharks and unscrupulous lenders, twenty-eight States have now enacted laws requiring State license and inspection for firms doing a small-loan business. Whereas fifteen years ago the licensed lending business did not exist—

To-day there are some 3,000 companies operating in this field, advancing a total of loans estimated at $500,000,000 a year.

The maximum loan is usually $300, and is secured by a chattel mortgage or a wage assignment. A recent survey conducted by the Russell Sage Foundation revealed that the average loan amounted to $125.

Another form of small-loan organization which is growing rapidly is the credit union.

These associations apply to personal credit the same principles used by the building and loan associations in financing homes. Members contribute a portion of their earnings upon which they receive interest, and if they desire to borrow from the union, can do so at a low rate of interest.

To-day, 36 States have legislation formally recognizing credit unions and providing for their incorporation and supervision. More than 1,000 credit unions with a membership of 300,000 and assets exceeding $40,000,000 are now operating. Their annual loans are estimated at approximately $65,000,000.

In addition to the companies which specialize in small loans, a number of banks have entered the small-loan business by opening "personal loan" departments.

One large bank has made loans of this nature totaling $25,000,000 during the two years that its personal loan department has been operating, and the total of small loans made annually by commercial banks is estimated at $150,000,000.

Leadership

Leadership is the guiding power of business at work. It represents the confidence and faith of the many in the few. It is responsible for the profits of business—for the livelihood of workers. It is the trusteeship of success.

Especially do conditions today demand real leadership—knowledge, vision, fighting determination and courage. Dependable information must be more constructively used. Inefficiencies must be eliminated, more competent organization built up, better methods adopted—to prevent loss and insure profits and good-will.

Leadership is blind without knowledge. Knowledge of one's business comes from the analysis of facts incident to sound planning, and from the frequent comparison of operating results with a well-made budget. Such analyses and comparisons point out weakness and waste, suggest better methods, indicate new sources of profit. They are chart and compass to renewed progress and greater success.

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

October 22.—Dispatches received in Shanghai, says the Associated Press, state that several thousand Chinese have been massacred at Kian, Province of Kiangsi.

The Brazilian rebels are reported to have consolidated possession of Victoria, capital of Espirito Santo, and of Arcaju, capital of Sergipe, and also to have been successful on three fronts.

October 23.—President Chiang Kai-shek, of the Nanking Government in China, embraces Christianity and becomes a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, former Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, and one of the originators of the mandates system, criticizes the British Government's new Palestine policy, and says that the Balfour declaration of 1917 was an international pronouncement which can not be changed without the consent of every nation which was a party to it.

The British Government suggests to all Governments that official visitors to capitals of the former Allies refrain from laying memorial wreaths on the tombs of the unknown soldiers or other war memorials.

Foreign Minister C. T. Wang of the Chinese Nationalist Government announces that the Government will make every effort to crush the Reds who recently massacred thousands of persons and plundered foreign missions in Kiangsi Province.

October 24.—The revolution in Brazil succeeds, and President Washington Luiz is forced to abdicate and is made a prisoner, and the Government is taken over by a provisional junta.

The British Government explains that its proposed ban on laying wreaths on the tombs of unknown soldiers is merely to relieve visiting officials of what is regarded as a virtual obligation.

October 25.—Princess Giovanna, third daughter of the King of Italy, is married at Assisi, Italy, to King Boris III of Bulgaria.

Col. Goes Monteiro, chief of the general staff of the Brazilian revolutionary forces, announces that Dr. Getulio Vargas, President of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, must be considered President-elect of Brazil, and that the revolutionary Government will adhere to constitutional forms so far as possible.

Twenty-one persons are killed, and several scores are injured when the Federal fortress of Santa Clara fires upon a German passenger ship steaming out of Rio de Janeiro harbor without proper clearance papers.

October 26.—Colonel Monteiro proclaims the end of the revolution in Brazil, and thirty thousand troops are reported marching without interference on São Paulo.

October 27.—The instruments of ratification of the London Naval Treaty are deposited at the British Foreign Office, and Prime Minister MacDonald, President Hoover, and Prime Minister Hamaguchi of Japan broadcast messages extolling the event as another milestone on the road to peace.

Premier Mussolini of Italy demands a revision of the peace treaties, but says

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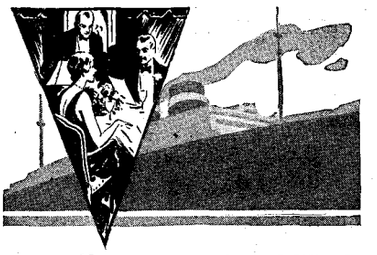

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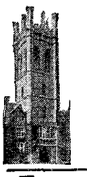

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that Italy never will take the initiative in war.

A mutiny of two battalions of military police in São Paulo, Brazil, is quelled after a number of men are killed.

Domestic

October 22.—President Hoover declares an arms embargo against the Brazilian revolutionists.

October 23.—The Post-Office Department in Washington moves to create more jobs by canceling the right of regular employees to work overtime, and the Shipping Board postpones plans to reduce its force.

October 24.—President Hoover announces that it is not necessary to hold a special session of Congress to deal with the unemployment situation, and says that Col. Arthur Woods, head of the national organization for the relief of the unemployed, is receiving support from State and city officials and industrial leaders throughout the country.

October 25.—Edmund Gullion, Washington, D. C., schoolboy, wins the Fifth International Oratorical Contest; Paul Leduc, of Canada, is second, and Clemente Perez-Zanartu, of Chile, is third.

October 26.—The Department of Commerce decides that there is "no merit or substance" in the charges of Ralph S. Kelley, former Chief of Field Division at Denver, that valuable oil shale lands are in danger of being lost to the Government.

October 27.—Nathan Straus, Jr., of New York, becomes Vice-Chairman of the Zionist emergency fund started to oppose the new British policy in Palestine.

Thought Cure.—A little boy was running madly along the street. A kindly old lady stopt him and said: "My dear little boy, where are you going so fast?" The little boy answered: "I'm running for a doctor; my grandpa's sick!"

"Now," replied the old lady, "you run right back to grandpa and tell him he only thinks he's sick."

A couple of days later, the kindly old lady saw the little boy in the street again. "My dear little boy," she said, "is your grandpa all right, now?"

"Yes," replied the little boy, "he's all right now. He thinks he's dead, and we are going to bury him next Sunday!"—*London Evening Standard.*

Gets Its Man.—A colored man who had engaged in a bout with John Barleycorn and had lost the decision, was asked at Richmond police headquarters by a curious officer just what particular kind of liquor he had used to produce such results.

"Block-and-tackle booze," moaned the sufferer.

"That's a new brand to me. What's it like?" persisted the officer.

"Well, sir, you takes two drinks, staggers a block, and then the law tackles you," replied the prisoner.—*Richmond Palladium.*

Source of Supply.—Five-year-old Mary was driving through the country with her daddy when, for the first time in her life, she spied some cat-tails in a swamp. "Oh Daddy," she cried, shaking his arm, "look at the hot-dog garden!"—*Parent's Magazine.*

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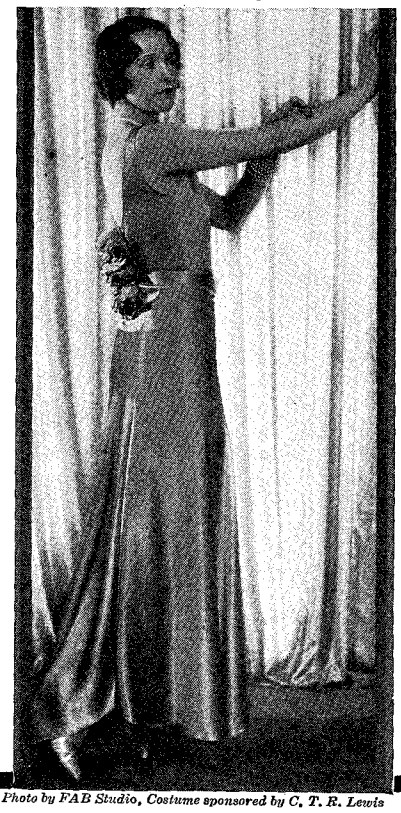
The Blue Book of Personal Attire



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Mrs. Story has devoted considerable space to men's attire, starting with the infant and treating successively the schoolboy, youth and young manhood, the college man, business man, etc.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U S PATENT OFFICE)

HA! HA! RA for PA!—"So your son got his B. A. and M. A.?" "Yes, indeed, but PA still supports him."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

Ardent Proposals.—SHE—"I've been asked to get married lots of times."

HE—"Who asked you?"

SHE—"Mother and Father."—*Life.*

Cutting Down the Overhead.—"You don't love me any more. When you see me crying now you don't ask why."

"I'm awfully sorry, my dear, but these questions have already cost me such a lot of money."—*Montreal Star.*

Aw! Tune Out!—"What is your new brother's name?"

LITTLE JANE—"I don't know yet. We can't understand a word he says." — *Vancouver Province.*

Labor-Saving Idea. — OLD LADY (witnessing tug-of-war for the first time)—"Wouldn't it be simpler, dear, for them to get a knife and cut it?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Pop's Day Off.—KJERULF—"You mean to say you were not at your own daughter's wedding? Where were you?"

BJSCZ—"I was looking for a job for the groom."—*Pathfinder.*

Social Geometry.—"Don't you know her? Why, she lives in the same square with you."

"Yes, but she's not in the same circle."—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

Dose of His Own Medicine.—RURAL DOCTOR (meeting patient)—"I've—er—taken the liberty of sending in my little account again."

PATIENT—"Is that so? Well, acting on your advice, I'm avoiding business worries for the present."—*Humorist (London.)*

Waiting Game. — FOND MOTHER — "How much do you charge for taking children's photographs?"

PHOTOGRAPHER—"Five dollars a dozen."

FOND MOTHER—"You'll have to give me more time, I have only ten now."—*Sniper.*

When the Worse Comes to the Worst.—The little boy was gazing pensively at a gooseberry-bush.

"What's the matter, darling?" asked his mother.

"Have gooseberries any legs, mother?" asked the little chap.

"No, darling, of course they haven't," said his mother.

The boy's look became more pensive than ever.

"Then I guess I must have swallowed a caterpillar," he said.—*Tit-Bits.*

His Favorite Expression.—"Those girls look exactly alike. Are they twins?"

"Oh, no. They merely went to the same plastic surgeon."—*Life.*

Try the Ouija Board.—PETE—"My wife doesn't understand me, does yours?"

JOHN—"I don't know, I've never heard her even mention your name."—*Lyre.*

Wuxtry Speshul!—REPORTER—"I've got a perfect news story."

CITY EDITOR—"The man bite the dog?"

REPORTER—"Naw, a bull threw a Congressman."—*Battalion.*

Tactful Guest: "Ah! Charades!"

—London "Tit-Bits."

Making It Unanimous.—STAGE HAND—"You received a tremendous ovation; they're still clapping. What did you say?"

ACTOR—"I told them I would not go on with my act until they quieted down."—*Wampus.*

He Got a Plenty.—"Now," said the college man to his dad at the football game, "You'll see more excitement for two dollars than you ever saw before."

"I don't know," replied the old gent; "that's what my marriage license cost me."—*Malteaser.*

Mind Your Gears.—An Englishman on a visit to the West decided to go horseback riding. The hostler who was to attend him asked: "Do you prefer an English saddle or a Western?"

"What's the difference?" he asked.

"The Western saddle has a horn," replied the attendant.

"I don't think I'll need the horn," said the Englishman. "I don't intend to ride in heavy traffic."—*Pathfinder.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Genuine Prewar Stuff.—W. F. S—is prepared to fake custom cider and jelly.—*Cherry Creek (N. Y.) paper.*

Why Not Try Kindness?—
ESTRANGED WIFE, SHOT,
BUT LITTLE IMPROVED
—*Fort Worth Star-Telegram.*

F'rinstance, Spark Plugs. — Pedigreed chinchilla rabbits and bicycle for motorcycle or other farm animals.—*Ad in the Regina (Canada) Daily Star.*

Getting a Move On.—
CHEESE BEGINS TO
SHOW MORE LIFE
—*Montreal Gazette.*

Sandy in Wonderland.—A man recently played the bagpipes in a cake containing six lions.—*Vancouver Daily Province.*

Hope for Sir Thomas.—His next yacht will be equipped with the new mechanical contrivances and a mental mast.—*Mobile Register.*

What Uncle Sam Missed.—Less than a half-hour after the figures of the 1930 census had been filed, quadrupeds were born to Mr. and Mrs. Carl M——.—*Michigan paper.*

Boss of the Weather. — Game Warden W. E. Alberts has announced that only two pleasant hunting days will be permitted in succession with the remainder distributed.—*Oskaloosa (Ia.) paper.*

Puzzlement All Around.—A thousand years from now, when our predecessors, whoever they may be, excavate in the region of Southern California, they will be greatly puzzled as to some of the well preserved ruins they no doubt will find.—*Gas News.*

Justly Famous.—She has two famous brothers and seven half-sisters noted for their abundant production of milk.—*Livestock note in the Chicago Tribune.*

Time to Lie Low.—
THREE LYERS' LIVES
SAVED WITH 'CHUTES
—*San Antonio Evening News.*

Timely Celebration.—
FIRE DESTROYS SHIELDS HOME
Old home place of the Shields estate burns about 11 o'clock to-day. Origin kitchen flue. The fire-truck broke down and couldn't go.
THIS IS FIRE PREVENTION WEEK
—*Tryon (N. C.) paper.*

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